REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,745.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line [illegible] Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th March 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd March and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PENANG" 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 17th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam Pondicherry Madras Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "UM ALLA" 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "UMBALLA," 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R.L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 6 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY. 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 6 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S. TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES .... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge. Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B.I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th Feb.
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	W. H. Hazlewood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.		
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

8, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Doncich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 28th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 300	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 280	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 21st March 1877.
S.S. PALLUCE, 2,700 do. 250 do. do. 10th April ,,
S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May ,,

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 15th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of a gentleman.

1 Semigrand Piano by Broadwood.
1 Large Aviary bird cage.
1 Large Blackwood Round Table and 1 Book Shelf.
1 Silver hilted sword, and about 200 valuable reading books, of which catalogues are ready and which are on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey dhies.
7 cases T. red garments.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, the handsome household furniture of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

PATENT IMPROVED DIRECT ACTING ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

With steamengine fitted to a vertical steam boiler to make 15 lbs. of the purest ice per hour.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

A patent direct acting ice making machine, specially adapted for small communities, up-country stations, hospitals, hotel or barrack use, and on board ship.

The expense of working the apparatus is the attendance of one person and about 10 lbs. of coal hourly.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, 4 and 12 light chandeliers, wall brackets, pier glasses in gilt frames, carpets, table ornaments, musical boxes, hand organs, &c., &c., at the Victoria Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, sale commencing at 1 P. M., on the 2nd Floor of the Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few cases Klosterbrunnen sparkling natural mineral water. No dinner table is complete without this water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

W. A. SMITH & CO.'S PRINCE OF WALES SHERRY.
W. A. SMITH and Co.'s PALE MELLOW SHERRY.
Do. Do. ST. JULIEN'S CLARET.
MACHEN'S STOUT, in stone pint bottles and Beer in pints.
CALVERT'S Disinfecting Carbolic POWDER, best quality.
Do. Pricklyheat Carbolic SOAP, do.

For prices, &c. apply to

JOSEPH SOARES,
26, Apollo Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz.	Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	,, 40	,,
do.	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

Ind. Coope and Co.'s	Rs. 5-8 per doz.	Qts.
do.	,, 3-4	,, Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	,, 5	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,, Pts.
BAVARIAN EXPORT BEER from the St. Pauli Brewery, Bremen	,, 6	,, Qts.
Do. do.	,, 4	,, Pts.
SUPERIOR INDIA PALE ALE from do.	,, 5-8	,, Qts.
Do. do	,, 3-8	,, Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, per ship Guinivere	,, 6	
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,, 6	,, Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—An ALEXANDRA PARK PHAETON by Ness Brothers, with a pair of handsome Chesnut Arabs, fast, quiet, perfectly sound and driven daily by a Lady. Price Rs. 1,890.

A Lady's side Saddle with doe skin seat and double Bridle. Price Rs. 100.

A COW in CALF and a STEER, eleven months old. Rs. 90.

A handsome solid Mahogany, Cottage Grand Broadwood PIANO, new 12 months ago. Rs. 750. Apply to J. E. BODGER, 2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.
POSITIVELY
THE
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
DR. LYNN.

For this occasion a NEW and most ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME is arranged, including the

TABLE FLOATING
IN
MID AIR;

Or the Medium setting the Laws of Gravitation at defiance.

MORE STRANGE MANIFESTATIONS
IN THE
NEW LIGHT SEANCE.

PLAN AND TICKETS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY'S.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
Unreserved .... ,, 2
Back Seats .... ,, 1

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
SPECIAL MORNING PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY,
FOR NATIVE LADIES AND FAMILIES,
BY DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM.
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TAXA,
WITH HER COMPANY, ARE COMING TO BOMBAY.
THEIR OPENING NIGHT WITH THE OPERA OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS
WILL BE ABOUT THE 24TH INSTANT.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 6, Apollo Street.

LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts......per doz., Cash, Rs. 6.
Pints ...... ,, ,, ,, 4.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LD.)

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.

MARINE.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. Established 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000; RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL $ 1,500,000; RESERVE $ 51,000:00.

FIRE.

THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. Established 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil.

LIFE.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. Established 1820.
CAPITAL £750,000.

Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of English and French NOVELS FOR SALE at CRAWFORD & Co.'s, THIS DAY at 1 P. M.

WANTED, a good SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLE. Reply with particulars to "A. Z.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a FAST DECCAN PONEY, trained to Harness. Apply sharp to "H. H.," care of this Paper.

THE Steam Launch ROSE will leave for ELEPHANTA THIS DAY (SATURDAY) at 2 P. M. Tickets Rs. 3-8. Apply to WM. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

ONE FLEA-BITTEN GREY LADY'S HORSE, quiet in Harness, to be sold TO-DAY, SATURDAY, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their premises at 1 P. M.

Desirable Properties for sale—4 Cottages and Land at Panchgudny, either together or in separate lots. Apply to Messrs. SWIFT & FARROW, 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY,
(Late J. C. SHACKLETON)
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,

UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, etc., etc., etc.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly
London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved		18s. 6d.
Very superior		21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality		25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers		3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net* will be sent Post-paid, and if possible despatched by the first Mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ. AVIZE. BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO. EPERNAY. COGNAC.
MADEIRA RHEIMS. COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs 46 0	24 8	DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	... 46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL.	Rs 40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines }	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
PETIT MEDOCK	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after Dinner Wines }	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs 30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	22 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...

WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 0	...
Do. do. **	32 0	...
Do do. ***	34 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARIELL'S do.	27 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) ,,	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,,	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Green ,,	7 0	3 12
{ Yellow ,,	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ,,	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ,,	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE ,,	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ,,	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE ,,	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ,,	3 0	...

VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12
GINGER WINE per dozen.	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	...	24 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s BRANDY BITTERS WINE BITTERS } ½ Pints.	...	12 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FRENCH KID GLOVES,
IN ALL COLOURS AND SIZES.

2 BUTTONS......Rs. 2-8 } Per pair Nett.
3 BUTTONS...... ,, 3-0 }

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

Cash. Rs.	A.		Credit. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(Prince of Wales' Brand.)

Cash. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.		Credit. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
47	8	51	4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49	8	53	8
		30	4	Do. do. Hamper of 24 Half-Pints			31	12

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETS
for the
RACES.

FOR A LADY.

Gold Bracelet.
Gold Brooch.
Gold Eardrops.
Gold Locket.
Gold Necklet.
Gold Chain.
Gold Ring.
Tiger Claw Jewellery.
Coin Jewellery.
Cuttack Jewellery.
Lucknow Jewellery.
Jet Jewellery.
Coloured Silk Dress, 16 yards, Rs. 65.
Black Silk Dress, 16 yards, Rs. 55.
Muslin Dress, Rs. 20.
Paris Fan, Rs. 10 to Rs. 80.
Paris Bonnet, Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.
Paris Shoes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.
Paris Boots.
Albanian Shawl, Rs. 60.
Silk Jacket, Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.
Lace Polonaise.
Kid Gloves.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Porcelain Bouquets.
Silk Umbrella.
Paris Sunshade.
Guerlain Perfumery.
Watteaux Statuette.
Opera Glass.
Oxydized Belt.
Gilt Chatelaine.
Silver Satchell.

FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Gold Studs.
Gold Solitaires.
Gold Links.
Gold Scarf Pin.
Gold Scarf Ring.
Gold Signet Ring.
Gold Albert Chain.
Gold Locket.
Charms.
Black Hat.
Drab Hat.
Despatch Box, Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Kid Gloves.
Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Silk Pugree.
Cigar Cabinet.
Literary Cabinet.
Ivory Chessmen.
Silk Umbrella.
Walking Stick.
Field Glass.
Dressing Case.
Dressing Bag.
Courier Bag.
Seal Skin Smoking Cap.
Plated Travelling Cup.
Pocket Flask.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL .... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL .... ,, 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE.—Whereas WARRANTS for the APPREHENSION of PREMCHUND JAICHUND and GOOLABCHUND PREMCHUND (who lately traded in Bombay under the style of SOUCHUND GOOLABCHUND & Co., and had their place of business at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort,) on charges of Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust have been issued from the Fort Police Court,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED will be paid for such information as to the present whereabouts of the said persons as may lead to their apprehension. Attention is also drawn to the notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 18th December 1876.

J. A. PRAZERES DA COSTA.
JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA.
JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA.

Bombay, 26th January 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of 3,500 Imperial Gallons of KEROSINE OIL, the quantity estimated to be required by this Company during the remainder of the current year.

The Flashing point of the Oil must be warranted not to be under 120° Fahr., and a sample should accompany each Tender.

Tenders must specify the rate, including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time be required during the remainder of this year by the Storekeeper.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

General Offices, Fort, 14th February 1877.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on THURSDAY, the 1st March next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 13th instant:—

1. That the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

2. That William Morison Macaulay, Esquire, be appointed sole Liquidator and his remuneration be Rs. 100, and that he is authorised to exercise all the powers given by Articles 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 14th February 1877.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. for transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1876.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day up to the day of the Meeting.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M. at the Registered Office of the Company No 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1876.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint two Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna as additional Directors.

4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
ઠા. મુળજી જેઠાની કું,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th February to the 24th February 1877, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December, 1876.

2nd. To elect two Directors, in order to complete the full number of five.

The following Resolutions will be proposed to the meeting, at the suggestion of the Board:—

1.—"That Clause 99 of the Articles of Association be completed, by inserting at the end a specific sum to be decided on by the Shareholders, in lieu of the blank therein now existing."

2.—"That consent be granted (in accordance with Article 99, when amended) to the Directors raising on Debentures a sum not exceeding Rs. (amount to be fixed by Shareholders.)"

After the business of the General Meeting is concluded, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to consider the following resolution, which will be submitted to the Meeting:—"To delete Clause 11 of Section 98 of the Articles of Association," and to insert in lieu thereof as follows, viz:—"To sell goods to other than Shareholders."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
STORRAR AND BUCHANAN,
Secretaries and Agents.

Apollo House, Bombay, 10th February 1877.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 2, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII," respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.)	C. W. L. Jackson,	(Sd.)	Jno. Macfarlane,
,,	A. M. Gubbay, By his Attorney, E. A. Sassoon,	,,	S. Shapoorjee,
,,		,,	Vurjeevundass Madowdass
,,	E. S. Gubbay.		Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
,,	H. J Shellein,		E. D. Sassoon,
	Ramjee Madowjee,		And 41 others.
	Nurrotumdass Madowdass,		

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE chief topic of conversation in mercantile circles to-day has been the probability of war between Russia and Turkey, and rumours of the most exaggerated kind have been in circulation. It was even stated that war had been actually declared, and that a Russian army had crossed the Danube, but so far as we can learn up to the time of writing, there is no fresh news in of a reliable character, beyond Reuter's message published this morning, which after all throws no additional light on the diplomatic position. That a war is possible, or perhaps even probable, there can be no question, and as the termination of the Armistice draws near we may look for exciting telegrams, but in the meantime no fresh move appears to have been made on either side, as may be inferred from the fact of Consols yesterday having advanced from 95¼ to 95⅜, and French Rentes from 106 to 106¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady, but closed quiet—private telegrams say weak—sales 10,000 bales, spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. all round in Surats and American. To arrive prices were apparently unaltered, Reuter quoting Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, January-February shipment, Canal, at 5 15/16d., and Good Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, February-March shipment, Canal, at 6 5 16d. per lb. From private sources we learn that Fair Omra to arrive is quoted at 5 5-16 per lb., but we cannot learn that actual business has been done on this basis, although the mere quotation at 3-16d. per lb. below the spot price is sufficient to indicate anticipations of a decline. The receipts at the American ports yesterday were again heavy—5,000 bales over the corresponding date last year—and appearances now are certainly more in favour of a larger than a smaller crop as compared with last season. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were said to be quiet but steady.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 12⅞ cents., but May-shipment has receded to 13 3 16 cents., a decline of ¼ cent. per lb. The following are the American receipts to date:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts...	20,000	19,000	15,000	11,000
Six days' do. ...	100,000	116,000	92,000	78,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,388,000	......	3,274,000	2,808,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged in every respect. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals exhibit no change except in Silesian Spelter which is 5s. per ton lower.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday is decidedly more favourable than was generally expected on this side. The only change is an increase of £200,000 in the Reserve of Notes, Bullion and Bills Discounted being unaltered in amount. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at 46 9-16 as against 46⅝ per cent last week, but there is evidently rather more demand for money in the open market, the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills being given as ¼ per cent over the Bank minimum which still stands at 2 per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London—why it is difficult to say—appears to be firmer, Fours and Fours-and-half having advanced from 89 to 90¼, while Fives-and-a half remain at 92¼. Exchange on India is quoted at 1s. 9 13-16d. per Rupee.

Reuter gives no quotation for Bar Silver, nor do we hear of any special private advices, but we have further proof that there is no scarcity of the metal in the London market, in the fact of £180,000 having been shipped for Bombay by yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton. A shipment of £40,000 in Gold is also advised by the same conveyance, a feature deserving of special notice in estimating the probable future course of Exchange between this country and England. From what we can learn contracts have already been entered into for the importation of about 30 lacs worth of Gold, and there is every appearance of anything like the present basis of Exchange being sufficient to attract Gold to this side, to the extent at least of last year's exports—no inconsiderable item in the value of our imports, when the depressed state of our export trade is taken into account.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet appearance at yesterday's closing rates, but owing to stronger telegrams from Calcutta, where 6 months' sight Bank Bills are reported to be at 1s. 10 3 16d., the Banks came out as more willing sellers and withdrew almost entirely from buying. Quotations are accordingly advanced ⅛d. per Rupee, at which the market appears firm for the time being, but there are still very few Bills offering, and so long as this is the case there is no apparent reason for a permanent return to higher figures. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 9¾d.	per Rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s. 10 1-16d.	"
Credits,	3	" ...1s. 10 1-16d.	"
Documents,	3	" ...1s. 10¼d.	"

On Calcutta we call demand drafts 3/16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been adversely affected to day by the warlike rumours current; sellers are willing to accept a decline of ¼ per cent., but there are no buyers. Nominal quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 98⅞ to Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull and few transactions have taken place. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Land and Press Companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving shares find more sellers than buyers and we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Alexandras and Dhurromseys, and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, Manockjee Petits and Orientals.

COTTON to-day has been very dull, the large receipts at the American ports yesterday, and the uneasy feeling about the political situation having brought out numerous sellers. Prices may be called Rs. 2 per candy lower, but even at the reduction, buyers do not seem disposed to enter on extended operations and a continuance of this state of things for a short time would do a great deal to bring our currencies more on a par with Liverpool. This is rendered the more probable from the fact of arrivals into the up-country markets during the past day or two having shown a marked increase. The receipts here, however, are still very small, yesterday's figures being only 1,788 bales, making 23,976 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS by steamer for Liverpool are slightly easier again. Consignees are still asking £2 5 for immediate shipment, but relets have been offering at £2.3 9 per ton. The iron ship County of Caithness is reported to have been fixed for the Liverpool berth by speculators at £2 2 6 per ton, with large concessions.

PIECE GOODS continue dull in the extreme, with only a small business passing both from first hands and the Bazaar at nominally unaltered prices. A slightly better demand has sprung up for local Yarns, which has checked the downward tendency of prices.

COALS have been rather more in request to-day owing to the warlike reports current. Such inquiry as there is, however, is for late shipment via Cape, of which there is nothing offering.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	690
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	985
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	37,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,430
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowanuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,170
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	19 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	835
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,080
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,290
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,140
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,250
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,365
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,365
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000		..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	925
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Soonderdass Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	910
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 10th February, 1877.

Open 1,288½ Miles.		Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,22,719	12	0
Merchandise		6,32,823	0	0
Telegraph		1,089	0	0
Municipal Trains		405	0	0
	Total Rs.	7,57,036	12	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,288½ Miles	Total Rs.	4,69,555	4	10
Increase		2,87,481	7	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE s. s. EGBERT, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain G. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP SHAKESPEAR, 1,756 tons, Captain W. McGregor, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 26,498 cwts linseed, 400 cwts horns, 8,076 cwts wheat, and 1,518 cwts myrabollams.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain G. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Haseldon, Mrs. McGill and two children, Mr. Salayer, Mr. Machado, and four hundred and eleven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoossin and child, Mr. Salabhoy Jugeee, Mr. Hussanbhoy Goolam Hoossin, three European soldiers, three women and eight children, and one hundred and six deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. PEKIN, 2,098 tons, Captain Woolcott, which arrived in harbour on the 15 instant from Southampton (January 18th), via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—1087 boxes silver, 14 boxes specie, 4 boxes gold coins, 78 boxes silver coins, 8 boxes gold, 3 boxes pearls 5 boxes saffron, 1,243 packages piecegoods, 53 bales twist, 492 packages beer, 140 packages oilmanstores, 133 packages provisions, 74 packages candles, 15 packages arsenic, 500 casks cement, 60 cases brass, 185 cases and 2,466 plates copper, 326 kegs nails, 150 boxes tinplates, 100 bundles steel, 2,296 plates spelter, 4,025 bundles hoops, 25 bottles quicksilver, 10 cases boats, 73 boxes soap, 50 kegs shots, 1,590 packages wine and spirit, 2 packages coffee, 600 bags pumice, 10 packages ivory, 49 bags gum, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Feb. 12

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Z. Ring	Morrin	Rangoon.
	Pachumba (s)	Melvill	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Egbert (s)	Barwise	Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Shakspear, McGregor, to Hull, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
12	Naples (s)	Eaton	Madras, Feb. 8.
	C. of Sutherland (s)	Bain	London, Jan 8.
	Chyebassa (s)	Cosens	Galle, Feb. 7.
	Narcissus	McIntosh	Greenock, Sept. 17.
	Childers	McFee	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	Star of Russia	Simpson	London, Oct. 31.
	Perseverance	Morice	Liverpool, Sept. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
12	Fathe Salem	......	......

PASSENGERS.

Per County of Sutherland—Messrs Mann and Duncan.
Per Narcissus—3 Stowaways.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Childers—A Ship (showed W S Q L) in Lat 19-30 S, and Long 88 E, from Java to Queenstown.

By Narcissus—9th December 1876, Whitehall from Bombay to Hull in Lat 24-48 S, Long 66-17 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
11	Liverpool	......	Calcutta.
12	Hydaspes (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Precurseur (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Figaro	......	Pooree.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
11	Crusader (s)	......	Calcutta.
12	D. of Sutherland (s).	......	Calcutta.
	Riga (s)	......	Calcutta.
13	Ava (s)	......	Bombay and S. Ports.

PASSENGERS SAILED

Per S S Ava—From Madras to Colombo—Mr G A Talbot and four natives.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—2,009 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolrehman Sallaymahomed.
King Richard s—2 casks earthenware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—13 cases eau de cologne, Hassam Allarakhia.
India s—12 casks earthenware, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 39 cases medicin, Nuthoo Moolji.
Ægean s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rene—226 boxes brandy, 10 boxes curacao, 10 cases noyau, 4 cases liquor, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Esperance—52 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s, 198 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 26 cwts B horns, Rujubally Alliruja; 500 cwts myrabo lams, Mowjee Godow; 63 bales cotton, H Classon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Walla e and Co; 569 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13 bales rags, Goverdhundass Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, Peel, C sse and Co; 17 bales wool, Sooaderdas Lukmedass.
Swaledale s—300 bags myrabollams, R I I Brothers; 65 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 82 bales cotton, Narranjee Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraz; 45 bales hemp, Dayal Jairaz; 5 bales rags, Goverdhun Lelladhur.
Branksome Hall s—200 cwts coir yarn, Chuturbhooz Singraz; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, J C Busby and Co; 43 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 25 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wylie and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rewick s—150 cents coffee, Purdhan Sewjee; 9 cases peacock feathers, Cadurbhoy Currimjee; 1 one bale hide, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 12 bales hides, Ramoobhoy Russoolbooy; 10 bales hides, Dhrumsey Veljee; 52 cases rosa oil, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 11 bales hides, Allarukia Sazan.
Cathay s—10 bales hides, Hassum Woomer; 6 bales hides and 4 cases fishmaws, Nenseebhoy Gangjee; 5 cases fishmaws, Marcally Dama.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent, 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—159 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jonmohomed; 418 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 33 bales cotton, H jee Essac Ellias; 108 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 140 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham; 42 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 30 chests opium, Nursey Kessonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—14 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 86 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·998
Temperature of the Air	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 0
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·680
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·8
General Direction of wind	ESE, SE, ENE, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	206

HIGH COURT.—17TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

558-74—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Tribhowandass Nathoobhoy—Sharoojee and Thacurdas.
393-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Edward Johnstone and others vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the Second Division Court,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Donga Heera and others—Rimington, H reand Langley.—Part heard.
417-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposals.
LONG CAUSES.

572-74—Khunderao M—Damodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S and T., Balchrisna and B.
647-76—Mr C Smale—Ema Rose Morton vs Cursetjee Dinshaw Kumbatta and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hurgovun Chuttoo vs Mancorvah widow—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
688-75—Janardhun and Ghundbhboy—Jewraz Dungarsi vs Dhankuvar widow and another—N N Kotbare.
4-76—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Jevraz Dungarsi vs Jeeveevahoo—N N Kothare.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13

Ashbee, Quarter Master, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 15.

Newmarch, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Noble, Major, R A, on duty, from England.
Fenwick, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 39th Regt, to appear before a Me ll Boa d, from Jhansie.
Dowden, Major, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLEMMING.—February 16th, at Oomrawuttee, the wife of C. Flemming, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOWELL.—February 12th, at No. 37, Chowringhee, the wife of Arthur Howell, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

SINCE the failure of the Conference destroyed the last hope of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question, most men who take an interest in political affairs have seen clearly enough that war between Russia and Turkey had become inevitable, and that hostilities would commence in the spring. The original intention of Russia was, no doubt, to attack Turkey last spring; but, after she had secured herself as she imagined against all possible interference by allying herself with Germany and Austria, she was confounded by the sudden re-appearance on the European stage of England, a Power Continental politicians had flattered themselves they need no longer treat as willing to go to war in defence of Turkey. The saying of Prince Bismarck, quoted by M. Klaczo, that he had given up taking England into account in his calculations since she made over the Ionian Islands to Greece—*Une Puissance qui cesse de prendre, et qui commence à rendre, est une Puissance finie*—indicated the prevailing belief on the Continent in the effacement of England. But last year it became apparent that Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff had reckoned without Mr. Disraeli, who suddenly shattered the Northern Coalition by rejecting the Berlin Memorandum, sending the British fleet to Besika Bay, and openly proclaiming his determination to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Russia, discomfited, fell back, and then began the Servian war and the Bulgarian insurrection, with their attendant tale of horrors, which roused the excitable British public to a pitch of frenzy that the English Ministry was for a long time powerless to control. The secret history of the Bulgarian insurrection has, perhaps, by this time been revealed in the Blue Books presented to Parliament, and the English nation cannot have failed to discover that it allowed itself, last autumn, to be made use of in order to carry out the new Russian tactics of paralyzing the action of the British Premier. Lord Beaconsfield's Government was forced by public opinion to take part reluctantly in a Conference in which it could not itself have any faith; and Russia has thus been enabled to provide herself with such a moral justification of her hostility to Turkey as is involved in the sanction given by all the European Plenipotentiaries to a plan of reform which the Turks themselves resented as an attempt to deprive the Sultan of his Sovereign independence. Undoubtedly, although the resistance of the Turks prevented Russia from obtaining her ends by peaceful means, the Northern Power has strengthened her position before the tribunal of public opinion and of history by gaining the acquiescence of all the Christian Powers in her views as to the actual state of Turkey, for she now comes forward merely as the executioner of a sentence passed by united Europe. She has during the last three weeks invited the rest of the Powers to do their duty by coercing Turkey to accept the reforms approved of by them; and, on their refusal, she must have ascertained that Germany and Austria are still willing to consider the terms of the Triple Alliance binding. No long time can now elapse before she ventures on the hazardous step of declaring war. The year for her has not been wasted, for, whereas in the spring of 1876 a declaration of war on her part would probably have been replied to by the immediate despatch of an English force to Constantinople, now she has nothing to apprehend from England when her troops cross the Pruth but "suspicion," which may not be developed into hostility till the safety of Constantinople is endangered.

Readers who are interested in the chances of the campaign now about to commence would do well to study carefully, with the help of a good map, the paper by Colonel Vincent on the Military Geography of Turkey which we publish in another column. In many respects Turkey is better prepared for war than she was in 1853. Her troops are well armed, and their discipline is greatly improved, while they have recently shown on the battle-fields of Servia that they still possess the formidable fighting qualities of their race. Their fleet, too, can probably now keep the command of the Black Sea, in which Russia no longer has a Sebastopol to be the base of her operations against Constantinople. On the other hand, the material progress of Russia, especially in the construction of railways, has given her greatly increased facilities for concentrating masses of troops quickly, and without exposing them to much suffering, at any point below Widdin at which she may wish to effect the passage of the Danube. Her arrangements for the free passage of her troops from Kishenau across the Pruth and through Roumanian territory to the northern bank of the Danube have evidently been made long ago; and the meek submission of Roumania to the will of her formidable neighbour shows the inherent absurdity of her favourite plan of English Liberals for withstanding Russia by means of a barrier of "independent" little States. Again, on the Asiatic shore of the Black Sea, Russia has acquired a most valuable strategical position by the completion of her conquest of the Caucasus; and a Russian army may be expected to advance on Kars as soon as war is declared. Turkey, therefore, while relieved from the dread of a direct attack from the direction of the Black Sea, may be enfolded in the deadly grasp of two armies invading simultaneously her European and Asiatic provinces. Attention will principally be fixed, of course, on the operations in Europe; and it may be assumed that the Turks will stand on the defensive, as they are not very enterprising soldiers and have nothing to gain by putting themselves on the wrong side of the Danube. A military critic, writing in the *Times* about Colonel Vincent's lecture, thinks the Turks might delay the Russian march by sending a force into the Dobrudscha, a peninsula which "juts out into the north" near the mouth of the Danube in such a way that it affords a base for flank attacks on a Russian army attempting to cross the river. It was in the Dobrudscha that the French first began operations in 1854, and the result of that expedition into the marshy and pestilential districts towards the mouth of the Danube were most disastrous. If the Turks now repeat the experiment, they will expose themselves to a great danger. The line of railway along the northern bank enables the Russians to mass the bulk of their forces securely opposite either Silistria or Giurgevo; and, if they crossed so high up the river, they might, by a rapid advance on Shumla and Varna, cut off the communications of the Turkish army with Constantinople, if that army was stationed in great part along the lower Danube. It seems more reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the main body of the Turkish army will be concentrated at some such point as Shumla, where it will be ready to give battle after the Russians have effected the passage of the Danube and entered Bulgaria. That the Russians will succeed in this enterprise, and also in crossing the Balkans, seems to be generally anticipated at home, where however little is really known as to the talent for generalship of the Turkish leaders, and the fighting strength of the army as compared with that of Russia, though these may be far more serious obstacles to the Russian advance than the physical obstacles presented by rivers and mountains.

At what stage of the war will England intervene? The progress of the campaign will be watched with intense anxiety, because, once Russia has been allowed to invade Turkey without encountering a European Coalition, it is hard to say where and how she can be stopped. England may fancy she can step in when she likes, and no doubt the Ministry, who have now secured the support of the *Times* for their policy, mean to defend Constantinople. But so, in like manner, the Emperor Napoleon meant to save the secondary German states from absorption by either Prussia or Austria in 1866. He was, however, taken by surprise and left helpless when Prussia finished the seven weeks' war by winning the decisive victory of Sadowa. If the Russians now beat the Turks as thoroughly as the Prussians beat the Austrians, will they brook interference; and, if they will not, is the English nation prepared to wage a war for the existence of her Empire in Europe and Asia? This is the momentous question the next few weeks must decide.

A CHANGE has come over the spirit of the Government of India's criticisms of the Famine policy of the Bombay Government, for the last despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 9th February, may be described as eminently conciliatory. The despatch encloses Sir Richard Temple's reports on the districts of Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly, from which it appears that the state of these districts, as also of that of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, is very much more favourable than that of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. The number of persons admitted to relief works in Salem was 23,000, in Madura 5,531, and in Tinnevelly 2,500 when Sir Richard visited these districts, and these numbers are low enough to be considered favourable under the circumstances. The Madras Government is complimented for the support which it has given to Sir Richard, and for the way in which its economical policy has coincided with the policy laid down by the Government of India in former despatches to Sir Richard Temple. The Government of India is as conciliatory in tone towards the Government of Bombay as it is to the Madras Government, for the remarks which it appends to a correspondence which has passed between it and the local Government regarding the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway and of "the Railway some "time ago projected between Bellary and Kar- "war by way of Gudduck and Hooblee," show that it has withdrawn from the position of opposition and carping criticism which threatened at one time to seriously diminish the utility of the Bombay Government at the present crisis. In that correspondence the Bombay Government pithily shows the necessity there is for the construction of large works in this Presidency, and contends that it has been as economical as a knowledge of the condition of the famine-stricken districts of this Presidency would permit it to be. Sir Philip Wodehouse then proposes that the following relief works should be at once commenced:—The Malsej Ghaut, the Dhond and the Ahmednuggur Road, metalling the main road between Poona and Hurryhur, the Dholkur and Bellary Road, the Shersoful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate, and Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, and several other tanks and canal extensions. He also intimates that should the distress in the Presidency continue to increase it will become necessary to commence the Dhond and Munmar Chord Line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in three districts (Nassick, Ahmednuggur, and Poona), in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded; it will also afford relief to the people of Sholapore, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls. The relief works on such a large undertaking could be properly supervised—an advantage which cannot be done effectively with the useless little small works upon which hitherto it has been considered good imperial policy to fritter labour, time, and money. Sir Philip says he would prefer to see this Chord Line (the great obvious political and military advantages of which he enumerates) commenced and completed without check or stoppage. As for the Karwar line, it is a pity that discussion upon it has been revived at such a moment as the present, when the desire for large relief works may blind the authorities to its doubtful utility; but we do not think it necessary to say anything more about this project at present. The Government of India in reply to this letter from the Bombay Government says that it was always the intention of the Governor-General in Council to "leave entirely to the "judgment of the Government of Bombay (the "question to be decided in each particular case "on its merits) whether the commencement of "relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, "therefore, it need only be added that His Ex- "cellency in Council leaves the matter to the Gov- "ernment of Bombay, with complete confidence "not only that it will be decided rightly, but "that a wise economy, consistent with the duty "of giving complete protection to the lives of the "people, will be practised." This is practically abandoning interference with the local Government; and such a declaration from the Government of India, coming after some of Mr. Hope's recent despatches, ought to re-establish a cordial understanding between the two Governments. There are two other points in this Minute from the Government of India to the local Government which are worthy of consideration. With regard to the Dhond and Manmar line the Governor-General says he authorises the commencement of the work, if in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. He adds, however:—"Works should, how- "ever, as far as may be practicable, be commenced "only on those portions of the undertaking which, "as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can "be carried out without necessarily committing "the Government to the immediate completion of "the line when the present difficulties have ceased "The Government of India is not at the present "time able to decide finally whether this line can "be taken in hand with a view to completing the "work." Now, we submit that the Government of India should make up its mind once for all to abandon a policy of trifling and shuffling. The Chord Line must either be commenced or it must not. If it must, then it should be completed with expedition possible in order not only that it may be the sooner remunerative but that it may open up a country which is exposed to distress such as now exists in the Deccan to the wealth of Central India and the N. W. Provinces as quickly as possible. If the Government of India commences a line and does not finish it, it might just as well leave it alone altogether; for no line of railway is of any use until it is finished. The next point we would call attention to is the following:—"With regard to the 25th paragraph of your "letter, I am to state that the Bombay Govern- "ment is right in assuming that the stipulations "to which you refer would not apply to works "of an imperial character such as the Dhond "and Munmar line; and the Governor-General "in Council fully admits the justice of the re- "mark that, in applying hereafter any rules that "may be laid down in regard to the enforce- "ment of provincial responsibility for meeting "the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, "due regard must be had to the special circum- "stances under which some of these works may "be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency." There is here a half hearted admission of the injustice of charging imperial works to local Presidency revenues. In former articles we have shown the terrible injustice which would be inflicted upon the unfortunate agriculturists of this Presidency if the policy laid down by the Government of India were sternly carried out. We are glad, therefore, that it has given signs of opening its eyes to the grave moral and political blunder it would be making if it condemned the ryots of this Presidency to pay for works whose local value is by far their least important aspect, their chief value unquestionably lying in their applicability to high purposes of imperial polity.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH JAN.

THE Constantinople Conference is over and nearly every Ambassador, ordinary and extraordinary, has left Turkey, yet war has not been declared, and all the bourses and Stock Exchanges have been better than ever, with a few lapses. It is a compliment to the Plenipotentiaries, certainly, that the end of their long palaver should be welcomed as a relief by everybody, but we must not assume because stocks are higher that peace is assured and all settled for some time to come. The Eastern Question is open, and in addition, a Western one has now been added. This is a revival of the feud between the press of Berlin and that of Paris, which in the May of 1875 brought on the war "scare" that then prostrated the Stock Exchanges, and from which we have never quite recovered. At that time we seemed to be on the brink of war, and it is only lately we have learned that the reality was not very far short of the threat, and that it was nothing but the personal intervention of the Emperor Alexander at Berlin which prevented the German military party from goading the Emperor William to hostilities, with the full approval of Bismark. The danger was thus averted for the time, but only to reappear now, as the Germans fancy that Russia will soon have enough on her own hands and will be unable again to come between Germany and her prey. What, it may be asked, do the Prussian journalists want that they take such pains to stimulate the war fever, and why are they encouraged by those high in authority? The only reasonable explanation is that Germany is enraged and mortified at the rapid recovery of France from the disasters of the war of 1870; that she fears France is only watching her opportunity to try another campaign for regaining her lost territory; and that the Berlin military authorities think it advisable to anticipate any such effort by attacking France before her armaments are ready and plundering her of Burgundy as well as of Alsace and Lorraine, besides ten more milliards of cash—in other words, £400,000,000! Financial Germans, here who know the opinion of Frankfort, Berlin, and Vienna, and have means of ascertaining the views held by the smaller Courts, such as that of Darmstadt, tell me that such is the intention openly avowed, and that the French know it perfectly. Hence the extreme sensitiveness of the latter to every new phase of the Eastern Question which makes their Government step forward from that position of safe isolation to which they had restricted themselves and which might threaten to leave them without the powerful shield of Russia. On their side the French say privately that all they want is a few years more rest to recover their strength, but I fancy what most of them mean by this is not so much a wish to regain the lost provinces as to keep what they still have. Still this is not the way to disarm German suspicion, and the only question is, whether the language now used by the Berlin newspapers is inspired or not. If the former, there is a design to fasten a quarrel on France after the time-honoured precedent of the wolf and the lamb; if otherwise, the bitter words will blow over as they have done before, and to do them justice, the French newspapers show considerable self restraint in not employing the full force of their biting wit against the heavy artillery of their neighbours. It is, however, unnecessary to add that while such perturbing influences are about there is little chance of any sound improvement in business, whatever Stock Exchange speculators may think or do with a view to profit at the moment.

The development of Egyptian credit goes on as foreshadowed in my last. The coupon is being paid, the new bonds are getting ready for the conversion, and the Public Debt Commission is in full work. By the new scheme a part of the revenues received by the Commissioners is to be devoted to buying up bonds of the unified debt at the market price of the day. The present value of this portion of the debt (which is distinct from the Railway Five per cents.) is about 40, and as the Commissioners will have nearly £300,000 in hand to go into the market with, they will be able to buy up £700,000 worth nominal of the stock. With this operation going on twice a year it is easy to see that the market value will be greatly enchanced ere long. The Tribute to Turkey which Egypt pays is of course not directly affected by these arrangements, the two loans based upon it being Turkish, not Egyptian, but of course any improvement in the financial position of Egypt must indirectly benefit all whose security is in any sense Egyptian. These two loans, known as the Turkish 1854 and 1871 loans, are at present in a peculiar position. The bondholders only received half their amounts last year in accordance with the Porte's decree of October 1875, although the money was lying for them in the Bank of England, and they have never since ceased to claim it. When the new Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, came into power, he cancelled the decree and thus logically should have paid the half arrears of coupons. Instead of doing so at once, he sent over an Armenian, named Odian Effendi, to negociate an arrangement here, to the effect that the coupon due on the 1st February next on the 1855 loan, guaranteed by England and France, should be paid out of the money in the Bank of England first, and then the residue given over to the bondholders. The Bank as trustee will not do this, and hence things are at a deadlock. It is of course the poverty of Turkey alone which is the justification for such a step, as in strict right it would be monstrous to take the funds belonging to one set of bondholders and pay them over to another. But the English and French Governments are also mixed up in the matter. If by Wednesday next the Turks have not provided cash for the 1855 interest, the two Governments must do it themselves, as they did last year, and then turn to the Porte and claim repayment. To all appearance this will be the upshot. But, then, what will the 1854 and 1871 bondholders do for their half coupons in arrear? They threaten a suit in Chancery as the only means to determine their right, and to this it must come unless the Turks surrender at discretion. This, it must be understood, refers to the past mainly. For the future there is a Bill which will be introduced early in the Session to deal with all the three loans by reducing the interest on that of 1871, and paying it, the 1854, and the 1855, out of the Tribute, and if this pass there can hardly be any further complications.

The Liverpool East India wool sales opened on Tuesday, the quantity available being 16,184 bales. There was a large attendance of buyers and a fair competition, prices compared with November sales, ruling steady for good wools; but medium and common sorts, except greys, were about 5 per cent lower.

An agitation is on foot here among the produce brokers to obtain a change in the rules of the Fire Insurance Companies. The story is a very long one to tell, but the grievances of the brokers are comprised in several points such as the following; the assessment of value in case of loss on some other principle than the arbitrary rule of taking the value on the day before the fire; the transfer of policies when advances are made or prompts are discounted; the case of goods destroyed by fire between the ship and the warehouse; the feasibility of insurance by a seller at his contract price, notwithstanding a fall in the market value since the contract was entered into; and special insurance by a buyer of his profit on goods, the value of which has advanced since his contract was made. The brokers had a conference with representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies on these points, but without getting the latter to promise a reconsideration of the point as to insuring the contract value of produce actually sold. It is maintained by the brokers that under the present system a trader cannot render himself secure from the consequences of a fire, *however fully* he may be insured and *however large the premium* he may be willing to pay; and he must also remain in doubt whether or not the Offices will, in the event of fire, recognise claims for loss or damage to goods intended to be covered under floating policies, while at the same time they insist as a governing principle of fire insurance that no definition of interest can be entertained at any time previous to the fire. A crucial test of the injustice is given in a case which seems to have actually happened, bearing on the question of assessment. If A. insures indigo to the amount of £15,000, which is burnt, but which on the day before is actually worth in the market just £12,000, he only recovers the latter sum, although it would cost him £15,000 or more to replace it, the fire itself having caused a rise in market value. The Fire Offices declare that they do not profess to insure an owner against loss or to reinstate the property when burnt, nor will they insure prospective profits. I do not decide on such a point, but may remark that this principle is totally different from that of marine insurance, which professes to be a contract of indemnity, so that the insurer is restored to as nearly as possible the same position as he would have occupied had his goods or his ship arrived safe. The upshot of the agitation now begun will doubtless be that the brokers will get a rival fire association started, by which they may be enabled to secure at least some of their ends and so bring pressure to bear on the older companies.

The banks, too, are at present troubled with a difficulty caused by a law decision just given affecting the validity of dock warrants as a security for the advance of money. The case occurred at Hamburg; a banker who had made advances on some dock warrants was obliged to give them up without repayment, and although there was some peculiarity in that case, it is greatly feared here that the new principle established will be found to hold good also in England, in which case the business of a banker will be wofully curtailed, for a large part of it consists of making advances on warrants, which have always hitherto been considered as good a security as bills of lading. A suit is now pending against the French Discount Association, known as the Credit Lagonnais, in which this point is raised, and the London bankers think that it will end as the Hamburg suit did. If it does, merchant importers and Colonial brokers will be even more seriously put about than the banks, for they depend upon getting the advances, in most cases, to meet bills drawn against the goods, and if they are refused the accommodation, what are they to do? Plainly, some other means must be found of satisfying the banker that he is safe in making the advance.

The Eastern Telegraph Company had their meeting yesterday, and Mr. Pender, the Chairman, then stated that what is known as the Moirhead duplex system of telegraphing is now in operation on the most difficult parts of the line, while within a few months the Company will not only have a duplicate cable all the way from Marseilles to India, but these lines will be duplexed, so that India will practically have four submarine channels of communication. I believe Mr. Pender by no means exaggerated the importance of this invention, for by an increase of the traffic, and consequently of the revenue, it will enable the companies in time to reduce the tariff without requiring any more capital for new cables. I have a full and elaborate description of this process in hand, which I will try to send in my next. It is worth a whole letter by itself.

I understand Reuter has given notice to the daily papers that he must add £400 a year to the charge he has hitherto made for supplying telegrams. What he has been getting from each newspaper for the last few years is said to be £1,200 a year and he now wants £1,600. If he gave good value for this large sum I do not suppose any of them would grudge it, but his telegrams are often miserably meagre, and very inaccurate to boot. Some of the London papers are at a very large expense to make up for these deficiencies, and at least two of them have special wires from Paris at a cost of thousands a year, so that it is quite possible, if Reuter pressed the matter very hard, they would throw him over altogether and make separate arrangements of their own.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1877.

SULTAN ABDOOLA MAHSIR, uncle of the Sultan of Lahej recently visited the Resident in Aden, and it has been arranged that for the present he is to live at Raha, a village in the territory of the Howshebbee Chief, distant some 26 miles from Al-Howtah.

The country around Aden is perfectly tranquil. 20,019 camels entered Aden from the interior in January 1877. Of these 902 brought coffee, 5,768 fodder, 903 fruit and vegetables, 3,118 grain, 6.055 wood and charcoal, 3,672 water, 601 miscellaneous loads, including hides.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brig. Genl.,
Political Resident.

SHETLAND SHAWLS AND THEIR OCCASIONAL DISAPPEARANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We all know Shetland shawls are valuable, still there is no necessity, I should think, for advertising the loss of one in a way which would lead people to suppose that a *lady* must be the person who took it. The advertisement reads as follows in your issue of to-day:—"The lady who took away a white Shetland shawl from the ladies' room at the Byculla Club on the ball night will oblige by returning it to the Secretary."

Considering the number of servants and others who are in attendance, is it not possible the shawl may have been lost by other agency than that of a lady? I am sure many will be sorry to think that the ladies should be so calumniated. If the advertiser knows it to be a lady who took the shawl would it not have been just as easy to write and ask her to return it.—I am, &c.

UNANIMOUS.

Byculla, 15th February.

MR. DAGAMA'S PAMPHLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read a review of my pamphlet in to-day's *Gazette*. The reviewer having certainly a foible for the ridicule, has resolved to ridicule every one and everything he comes across, but in doing which he does not care to show that he is not indifferently conversant with the English grammar, for he writes "in a footnote to this passage Mr. DaGama *remark* (!)" He might, at least, in the case of my pamphlet, have been truthful by not substituting his own words for those found in the pamphlet. In quoting a passage he says, "small-pox is not an hereditary disease; were it so, it would be *preferable* to the offspring rather than *painful* as is the case with syphilis." The passage, as it is found in the pamphlet, is "small-pox is not an hereditary disease; were it so it, would be *profitable* to the offspring rather than *harmful*, as is the case with syphilis."

I had placed my views before the public about C. D., as I thought them conducive of good to the population of Bombay, and not to claim for them a literary merit.

Opinions differ, and I can assure you that there are many persons who think otherwise, than your review writer does, of the rules I have framed in the plan.

One word more and I have done. "The allied sciences" refer to Midwifery, Dental and Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, &c.—Yours, &c.,

February 15. J. A. DAGAMA.

THE GRIEVANCES OF SERJEANTS OF THE P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In September last a Royal Warrant was issued classifying soldiers for pension. Serjeants of the P. W. D. have, however, been left out.

At present we have to serve five years as sub-conductors to get pension of a serjeant major, but the Government of India have not promoted one of the 120 serjeants on the Bengal P. W. D. list for the past three-years-and-a-half, why, no one knows? How, then, are we to get sub-conductor or qualify for our pensions? Are we, with vast comparative responsibilities, of less value than infantry serjeant majors? We are doomed to stay in this country, I may say, all our lines to earn 3s. a day pension. In August last the Government of India did make a move towards promoting a few serjeants into the vacancies existing for over three years, but it seems to have died away.

It is high time something were done for us. If the vacancies were filled up in the warrant grades as they occur, the serjeants now at the bottom of the list could not possibly become sub-conductors in less than *twenty five* years. Poor spec this for men now in Roorkee. It would be advisable for men in regiments meditating on joining Roorkee, to sit down and count the cost. They would, I know, find that it would be far better for them to stay where they are, and not subject themselves to mortification, disappointment, *ennui* and jungle fever, with a thousand other troubles they never dream of in their corps.

JUNGLIWALLAH.

THE TERRIBLE RESULTS OF MR. ADAMS' PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There may be errors of diction, probably much doubtful grammar, in the letter I am now writing you, but I cannot help it. I am too nervous and excited this morning to heed trifles, and as for Mrs. Jones, the palpitation of her poor dear fluttering heart is something horrible, while her eyes—which are pretty enough at times—are red and inflamd with weeping. She is not what you would call a strong-minded woman, and the villany of this wretch—Adams, he signs himself—is too rude a shock. Reason is tottering on its humble throne, and should it topple over, the little Jones' will miss the kindly ministrations of that soft motherly hand, which now delights in pleating Jessie's pig tail, and parting Johnny's curls.

In my distress, I almost wish the sun had ceased to rise on this fair earth, for it is Adams, and the sun, assisted by mirrors six inches by four, have wrecked the happiness of my peaceful home; and should their direful proceedings not be put a stop to, there is no greater certainty than the fact that Mrs. Jones will change her present pretty costume for a straight waistcoat, and her residence on Bandora Hill for a cell in Colaba Asylum.

But I am wandering. I will tell a plain unvarnished tale. Here it is:—

We rise early, at least Mrs. Jones does, and this morning she devoured—I mean read—the *Bombay Gazette* before I was awake. Scream upon scream ringing in my ears, caused me to start up in bed There stood Mrs. Jones with the *Bombay Gazette* crushed in one hand, and our baby crushed in the other, uttering screams shriller than those of a locomotive engine when entering a tunnel. When I awoke, she ceased to scream, but whirled the paper madly round and round her head, and laughed a laugh so strange, so mocking and derisive, that I sat erect petrified with horror.

"Come, come, my love," she shrieked aloud, "get up and read your morning's paper. Read of murder patented and approved. Read of a hell composed of looking glasses. Read of a wretch called W. Adams, and then if you be a man shoot yourself, your wife, and offspring, and save us from a worser fate."

Her excitement was fearful, she pressed her baby to her heart, until he, choking, grew a purple child; then fainting she dropped on a couch. Trembling in every limb, I sprang from my bed, and assisted by the ayah, succeeded in restoring Mrs. Jones to consciousness, but she was much too overcome to speak; and while she wept, the largest tears I ever saw roll down a woman's face, I seized the paper and sought some solution of the mystery.

Your leaders I carefully scanned; nothing there,—I mean nothing to make a woman go mad. Nothing in the next column. Ah! here's the name, "Mr. Adams." This is the wretch who is about to subject my wife to a fate so horrible, that she prefers death for herself and children, from the balls of a husband's pistol. Carefully I read the letter, not a word escaping, and as I read a strange light breaks,—not Adams' light, but a mental light—which explains what was almost inexplainable before, and accounts for Mrs. Jones's strange behaviour. What a horrible weapon! and the man who wields it may be unprincipled and revengeful.

Mrs. Jones was watching me as I read, and when I finished, I sat staring at her red and swollen face, and my heart seemed to have ceased to beat.

"That's your spontaneous combustion," she said, very bitterly. Then starting to her feet she seized me by the sleeve of my sleeping suit, and attempted to drag me from the room.

"You're not dressed, Jane," I expostulated. "Where do you wish to go to."

"Are you worse than a fool," she cried; the words coming from her with a hissing sound like those of a tragedy queen. "Come and bury the children in the cellar, for it is burial. But I will not desert them. There will I sit with them, and suckle my babe by the light of a hurricane lamp."

The light of love upon her face was beautiful and touching. I saw the wisdom of her proposal. We collected our little ones, descended to the cellar, and there we are sitting while I write this letter. It is very damp, and the frogs consider our presence a nuisance; but until I am assured that the police have arrested Mr. Adams and destroyed his mirrors, my family must remain confined in that narrow cell.

But why, you doubless ask. I reply, nerve yourself, and listen to this strange tale. We are fond of animals—for it runs in both our families—and we had a cat, the kindest, prettiest cat I think it possible one could have. The children habitually carried her about by the tail, and never a scratch gave she. Well, this cat's favourite resting place was the window sill of a room in our house which looks across the sea to Breach Candy, and there she would sit for hours blinking and purring, the picture of a contented cat. Ten days since she sat there, Mrs. Jones not far off, when suddenly she heard a fizzing sound; smelt burning hair, saw a flash of light, and where the cat a moment before sat purring, there remained but *a heap of ashes*. There it remained when I returned in the evening, and I, scarce crediting the story, soothed my wife by quoting Dickens as an authority, who vouched for the truth of people perishing from spontaneous combustion, and argued that if human beings died such a horrible death, why should the animal world be exempted.

On Sunday last our canary hung in that same window, bursting his little throat with song. I sat in the room reading. Suddenly the song ceased, and I rising, missed him from his perch. I took down the cage and in the bottom lay some burnt feathers, all that remained of our little feathered friend.

This, thought I, is even a stranger case than that of the cat, for the paint of the cage was all burnt and blistered. By Monday's mail I sent home the ashes to my brother, also the cage, requesting him to bring these interesting facts to the notice of one of the scientific societies in London.

Now all is explained; it is that man Adams with his bits of looking glass throwing flashes of scorching light in the direction of Bandora; and, in the interests of humanity, I call upon the Government of India to wipe this "antihuman" specimen of the human race from the face of the earth. If he can destroy animal life, humanity is not safe from his infernal flashes. Meanwhile we live in the cellar.—Yours, &c.

FREDERICK JONES

Bandora Hill.

P.S.—My wife has just suggested that the hot weather will soon be here, and Mr Adams may take it into his wicked head to direct a flash of light from Cumballa Hill on the roof of the Ice House. If so, Apollo Street will be flooded and an ice famine will result.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

DR. LYNN gives an entertainment to-night at the Town Hall. It is the last that he will give in India, as he takes his departure on Monday next by the mail steamer.

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY

1st Race 4-30 P. M.

POLO PONY STEEPLE CHASE.

			st.	lbs.	
Mr B's	b cb p	Donald	10	7	Gerrard.
Mr Forbes's	g cb	Black	10	7	Capt Hogg
Sir T Thompson's	g cb m	Wiry Sal	10	7	Owner

2nd Race 5 P. M.

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE

			st.	lbs	
Capt Hogg's	b w g	Storm Wave	10	11	Owner
Mr Elliot's	b w g	Touchstone	10	11	Owner
Mr Ewart's	b w m	Reckless (late Fashion)	10	11	Owner

3rd Race 5-30 P. M.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASE

			st.	lbs.	
Capt Hogg's	b a h	Pirate	10	0	Owner
Mr Steel's	g a h	Bluebell	10	12	
Mr P's	b a g	Brigadier	9	11	Owner
Mr Adair's	g a h	Uncle John	10	0	Mr Elliot
Mr B's	b a g	Cherub	11	0	

Owners and riders will be officially shown round the Steeplechase course this morning at 7 A. M.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

WALKE v. LAWRENCE.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which a Mrs. Lawrence, residing with her husband in Forbes Street, Fort; stood charged with defamation by using insulting language towards Mr. and Mrs. Walke, of the Bombay Pilot Service, on the night of the 25th December last.

Mr. Skipsey appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne,) appeared for the defence. After the matter had been fully discussed by the counsel on either side, the following written apology was submitted to and kept among the records of the Court:—

"Mrs. Lawrence retracts all imputations on Mr. and Mrs. Walke and their family, and apologises for all defamatory or insulting words used by her to or about them, and promise that she will not directly or indirectly molest them for the future, and consents that this apology be published. (Signed) ELIZABETH LAWRENCE."

After some discussion which followed between the counsel as to the above document, whether it should be in the possession of the complainant or not, it was decided by his Worship that the original be kept amongst the records of the Court and an authenticated copy of the apology to be given to Mr. Skipsey by the Court, which was accordingly accepted, and the charge was withdrawn.

THE PARSEE AFFILIATION CASE.

As a good deal of uncertainty prevails as to the manner in which the suit of Goolbai against Maneckjee Limjee Banajee has been settled, we are requested to publish the following documents. The terms arranged were that the complainant was to receive the sum of Rs 1,800 to withdraw the prosecution, and not to bring a similar charge against the defendant. The amount was paid through Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee by Mr. Nanabhai Sorabjee Davur, who is a close relative of the defendant and who has funds in his hands belonging to him (defendant). The money was handed over to Mr. Cleveland, the complainant's solicitor, by Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, in the presence of Mr. Nanabhai Davur. Thereupon Mr. Cleveland wrote as follows to the young lady:—

Bai Goolbai.

MADAM,—We have the pleasure to inform you that we have received Rs. 1,800 in settlement of your claim against Mr. Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee, (Rs. 1,500 in currency notes—one of Rs. 1,000 and another of Rs. 500—and a promissory note made by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee for Rs. 300 payable to Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee or order on demand.) As instructed we wrote to the Police Magistrate informing him that the case had been settled.

We are to send in an account of our charges to Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, who has told us he will pay them.

We shall be obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of the currency and promissory notes sent herewith.—We are, Madam, yours faithfully,

HEARN and CLEVELAND.

14th February

The following is the reply of Bai Goolbai in her own handwriting to Mr. Cleveland:—

Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for your favour of yesterday, giving cover to Rs. 1,800, being Rs. 1,500 in two currency notes, and a note of hand for Rs. 300, passed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.

To Mr. Cleveland personally, I am much indebted for the very kind and graceful manner in which he assisted me in the prosecution of this case.—I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully.

GOOLBAI MANECKJEE DOSABHOY MAMA.

15th February.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior an elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double sup rfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Lane and Escourt Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

LAHORE AND FRONTIER NEWS.

[FROM THE FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

LAHORE, 16TH FEB.

The abolition of the Delhi College has been sanctioned.

Nine thousand camels and thirty-five hundred mules and six thousand ponies are assembled near Kohat and Kotghat conveys under the protection of the Police.

The Commander-in-Chief left Dera Ismail Khan on the 10th instant and reached Jhung the same evening. On the 11th he proceeded to Mooltan, where he arrived on the 12th and where he still remains.

Circulars have been issued to the magistrates of the several districts offering rewards for the capture of Naoroz Shah, who has in consequence left Peshawur division and is reported to be at Zagistan; others say at Cabul.

At pigsticking yesterday, Mr. T. Evans, Inspector of Police of Meean Meer, was injured by a spike which penetrated his shoulder. Dr. Clime attended him, but fears are entertained that mortification may set in.

Major Probyn, Accountant General of Madras, left Lahore yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, 16TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night, the Hon'ble R. Bourke, in reply to a question put by Sir R. Anstruther as to whether the Sultan of Zanzibar had faithfully fulfilled the engagements entered into in the treaty drawn up by Sir Bartle Frere for the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, said that the Sultan had fulfilled them.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

BELGRADE, 15TH FEB.

Prince Milan has despatched special envoys to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte for peace.

PRINCE NIKITA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH FEB.

The Porte having refused to negotiate with Prince Nikita at Vienna, he has proposed Cattaro, which place the Porte also declines, and now proposes to negotiate either in Herzegovina or at Scutari.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH FEB.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, 15TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India	1s. 9 13/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent. do.	90¼
5½ per cent. do.	92½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent French Rente 1872	106¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,000,000	Inc. £200,000
Bills Discounted	£17,800,000	
Bullion	£26,400,000	

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 46 9/16.

Departure—Tuscany.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

THE most circumstantial rumours were circulated yesterday in Bombay regarding a declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. Before twelve o'clock men were stopping one another at the corners of streets to communicate the important news, and at the Bombay Club, the chief Exchange of gossip in this city, everybody who came in to tiffin had a new version of the declaration of war and a new authority to quote in support of his belief that his version was absolutely correct. Later in the day we heard from at least half-a-dozen people the distinct statement that a telegram had been received by a Consul representing one of the Great Powers, to the effect that the Russian army had already crossed the Pruth. Hereupon, we wrote to the Consul, who replied that he had received no telegram whatever. In the evening, at the Apollo Bunder, everyone knew that a message containing the declaration had been read out by a well-known merchant at a meeting of the Legislative Council. Thinking we were on the right track at last, we wrote to this gentleman, but found he also had received no telegram. Reuter meanwhile sent nothing to relieve our anxiety, and so we could only amuse ourselves with guesses at what might have happened.

All this excitement is due to the undisciplined state of mind of our Bombay contemporary, who, having discovered yesterday morning, apparently for the first time, what everybody else knew two months ago, that a formidable Russian army had been concentrated in Bessarabia, announced in his most emotional style, that war would be declared at once. That the dispute between Russia and Turkey must end in war, we have always contended, even when our contemporary was preaching peace, as he did up to within the last fortnight. But it does not follow that war must be declared at once because newspaper correspondents have found out the fact, made known by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* last month, that the stories of Russian military inefficiency are all nonsense. The *Times of India*, however, having killed all the people it could lay hands on at Sholapore, was hard up for a new sensation, so it determined to declare war against Turkey. To justify its conduct, it went on to assert that the rumour of war was generally believed in Bombay on Thursday, and that, in consequence, "business was "completely suspended." This assertion is scandalously inaccurate; it is even disproved by the *Times of India's* own commercial report, in which we read, "Cotton is stronger to-day (Thursday"), though cotton would be immediately affected by a declaration of war. Our contemporary may pride himself on the startling effect of his new sensation—not the first of the kind he has gone in for lately—but any fool can upset business by publishing false news; and the offence committed by the *Times of India* yesterday would be unpardonable even if the telegraph brought us to-day news that war had been declared.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Chief Justice granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the land assessment case of Vykoont Bapoojee *vs.* the Government of Bombay, known as the Canara Land Case. The application was made on a petition of appeal filed by the plaintiff, a landholder in Carwar. The case was heard in January 1875 before Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice West, and on the 30th April 1875 a decree was given for the defendants without costs. In October 1875, the appellant was allowed three months' further time from the receipt by him of the judgment. He received the document on the 30th November 1876: and his application yesterday was therefore made within the time granted by the Court. The Chief Justice said it was a proper case for appeal, affecting as it did a large extent of territory.

THE matter of Mr. Mayhew's unwelcome client, which led to the recent dispute, again came on at the High Court yesterday before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent. Since the cancelment of the rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Pinhey on Mr. Mayhew's application, Mr. Leith presented to the Chief Justice an amended affidavit on behalf of Misri Khanum, the alleged step-mother of the girl Ayeshabebee; and his Lordship granted a rule on the 11th ult., making it an express condition that the arguments should be expedited by plaintiff's counsel. That rule came on for argument yesterday. Mr. Leith was not ready to proceed and asked for a postponement. It appeared that the alleged father and the mother of the girl had executed a release on the 29th March 1867, declaring that Ayeshabebee was not the father's child; and the Court were of opinion that it was not competent to the plaintiff, the alleged step-mother, to open the question now. It was stated that the girl was not a minor; that her marriage with Walley Mahomed had taken place on the 11th ult., about a couple of hours before the service of the rule; and that she was actually betrothed to him in the life-time of her grandmother. The Chief Justice said he had thought it was such a suspicious case that it was with great reluctance he granted even a rule *nisi*; and from the release of 29th March 1867, it seemed to be the most extraordinary thing that, where the father and mother had repudiated the child, an alleged step-mother should come forward to prove that the child was his. The rule *nisi* was discharged. The full Court could not see their way to assist the object of the rule even on an amended affidavit. Their decision serves to show on what slender foundation the rule granted by Mr. Justice Pinhey to Mr. Mayhew must have been based.

THE Bombay Legislative Council yesterday passed through the second reading "Bill No. 5 of 1876,—a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the city of Bombay compulsory." This Bill was introduced by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs at the last meeting of the Council, on the 4th of December, when, it will be remembered, it was generally approved of in principle, but was objected to by several native members on the ground that it followed the English Act and provided for the vaccination of children with lymph taken from the arms of other children already vaccinated. The Bill was then only read a first time, and a Select Committee was appointed to consider it, the result of whose labour was that it was submitted yesterday in an amended form, vaccination being made compulsory as a rule, only when performed with vaccine matter taken from the calf, and the use of matter taken from children being allowed only in case of the supply of animal lymph in Bombay becoming exhausted, which contingency it was explained might possibly arise. The second reading was accordingly passed unanimously, but several alterations in detail were made, and the amended Bill was ordered to be printed before it is brought forward for the third reading. The only other matter of importance before the Council was the introduction by the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., of the bill which he announced his intention of bringing forward at a meeting of the Council in Poona last September, viz :—Bill No. 1 of 1877—a Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade. Mr. Ravenscroft supported the Bill on the grounds set forth in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was recently published. A long memorial was read from the Bombay Association, opposing the Act, and setting forth their opinion that "it is unsound in principle, and opposed to the established commercial policy of the British Government;" that "it unnecessarily hampers trade;" that "it is necessarily open to abuse;" and that "it is unfair in its practical working." There was a rather long debate on the principle of the Bill, in the course of which Mr. Donald Graham spoke at length against the Bill and in support of the Association's memorial, and endeavoured to show that it was not the Act that had caused improvement that had taken place in Indian cotton since 1863, but the ordinary internal action of the trade. The Hons. A. Rogers, Becherdass Ambaidass, and Mahomed Ali Rogay supported the view taken by the Bombay Association and Mr. Graham, while the Hons. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee and Col. Anderson were in favour of a prohibitory Act. Finally, the Bill was read a first time, and the Council adjourned to Thursday next, when it will be considered in detail before a Committee of the whole Council. A full report of the discussion will be published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday.

THE Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, the Collector of Sholapur, and the local officers have all urged on Government the finding of employment at once for the large number of people requiring it. In reply the Government have complimented the officers named, for having ordered the commencement of the Motibagh Tank, and impress upon the local officers that care and vigilance should be exercised in the town and district of Sholapur to prevent extreme cases of distress from occurring and remaining unrelieved. By the month of March large numbers of people will require relief, and the Paugaon Tank, the Dhond and Manmad Railway earthworks and the Nira Canal, which have been ordered, will supply the wants of these people; but there will still remain, it is calculated, about 32,000 persons at the worst season for whom relief must be found. For them employment will be found in metalling several roads. The Government recommend that the project for doubling the G. I. P. Railway from Lonauli to Sholapur should be considered and reported upon by the Railway Department.

REGARDING the strange story about the fakeer's curse which we extracted yesterday from *Vanity Fair*, a correspondent writes to say that it is quite true. He says:—"The story you extract from *Vanity Fair* in your issue of to-day, and which you term an 'Indian thumper' is in reality 'absolutely true.' Two officers originally built the house, and the two others afterwards occupied it though warned of the fakeer's curse. The second officer was killed when out hawking and was not eaten by a tiger. The unfortunate officer who recently perished by the upsetting of a boat in the Ganges was a personal friend of mine, and I can vouch for the veracity of the story which is one well known in Upper India." All that can be said about the matter, then, is that the fakeer's curse and the subsequent accidents form one of those strange coincidences which do take place now and then. It would be absurd to suppose from it that fakeers are gifted with the powers which superstitious people used to suppose were invested in witches and magicians in the mediæval ages. We suppose that the same fakeer might go on cursing British officers for the next thousand years without being able to make such a lucky hit again. Doubtless, however, his reputation as a maledictory prophet is already secured throughout Upper India.

MR. G. A. BARNETT has been appointed a member of the Bombay Port Trust in the room of Mr. LeMesurier resigned.

MR. HENRY VACHER, C. E., has been ordered to the Bombay Presidency, to lay out the new line of railway between Dhond and Manmàd.

THE nineteenth wrangler at Cambridge this year, Mr. Dairoku Yasuyuki Kikuchi, of St. John's College, is a native of Japan.

THE Samara Orenburg Railway has been opened. In consequence of incessant snowstorms, the first few trains were three days on the road.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA is instructed to offer admission into the Ottoman Fleet to a number of British naval officers who may wish to serve under the banner of the Star and Crescent, and he will undertake to present the candidates to the Admiralty.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Hongkong announcing that the half yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been held. £1 per share, equal to 8 per cent. per annum, will be paid for the half yearly dividend and dlrs. 300,000 added to the Reserve Fund.

HIS GRACE the Governor's mission to Bellary is, the *Madras Mail* believes, to consult Sir Richard Temple and arrange preliminaries for the extension of the Railway to Gudduck; and for this purpose he has taken with him Colonel Shaw Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Colonel Mullins, of the Department Public Works.

IT is said that Izzat Rai, a pay clerk on the Punjab Northern State Railway, left Lahore in January last with a considerable sum of Government money to pay employés on the line from Lahore to Jhelum, and has not since been heard of, and the employés as a natural consequence are without their pay and the Government coffers are minus the amount paid over to the pay clerk. Warrants have been issued for Izzat Rai's arrest; but his present whereabouts is a mystery not yet unravelled.

THE *Moscow Gazette* says that the Northern portion of the Pamir having been explored by the Russian Alai Expedition in the course of last year, fresh roads have been opened between Turkestan and Kashgar. As to the much debated question whether British India is accessible from Turkestan by way of the Pamir, the *Moscow Gazette* asserts that the leaders of the Kara Kirghis rebellion, when pursued by the Russian Alai column, effected their escape to the dominions of the Kaisar-i-Hind.

THE three fortunate gentlemen who have secured the honour of A.R.A. after their names are fairly well chosen. Mr. W. W. Ouless stands high as a portrait painter; Mr. Peter Graham holds a very prominent position among landscape painters; and Mr. Marcus Stone has youth as well as talent in his favour. He well represents the school of figure [illegible]. The friends of the Royal Academy have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the ballot. Out of 110 nominations it must have been hard to choose.

THE *Spectator* :—"The actual revenue of China is believed to amount to £25,000,000, raised by taxes on land, grain, the transit of goods, foreign imports, and a few other subjects, and by the sale of ranks and degrees. Of this amount £15,000,000 is believed to be spent in one way or another upon the army. Of course, this amount is irrespective of local dues, of requisitions in kind, and of direct plunder, and, judging it by the old revenues of India, it may be accurate. The remarkable fact in the account is the small amount raised by the land tax—less than £6,000,000 sterling."

GREAT preparations are being made at Antwerp to celebrate next August the 300th anniversary of the birth of Rubens. The musical fêtes are to be on a grand scale, and there are also being organized an artists' congress, an exhibition of ancient paintings, and a retrospective exhibition of paintings of the Belgian school since 1830. A Brussels letter also states that it is proposed to erect a monument to Wiertz, the celebrated Belgian painter, at Ixelles, the suburb of Brussels, in the neighbourhood of which the museum of his pictures, which he has bequeathed to the State, is situated.

WE publish this morning a telegram announcing the abolition of the Delhi College. The Lahore paper, *Indian Public Opinion*, on the 12th instant stated that this abolition would probably take place, and adds that the Government would be influenced in its decision owing to the solicitude of Sir Henry R. Davies for the welfare of the Delhi students who are now deprived of the opportunity of studying a profession at Delhi, whereas their removal to Lahore enables them to study law, medicine and engineering, in addition to increased facilities in their arts and Oriental studies, which are now so amply provided at the provincial capital.

THE Madras Government have, on the urgent recommendation of Captain Taylor, ordered the temporary stoppage of the construction of the southern pier. Small stones were employed in constructing the shore end of the northern pier, with anything but happy results, yet Mr. Parkes ordered the same process to be followed in constructing the shore end of the southern groyne. The Master Attendant has called the attention of Government to the manner in which the sea washed away a large portion of the stones from the north pier, to the great injury of the foreshore, and urged that as a large quantity of concrete blocks are in store, they should be alone used in the construction of the southern pier. So the Government have ordered, says the *Madras Mail*, the suspension of this part of the work, pending reference on the subject to Mr. Parkes, who is now on his way home. Before Mr. Parkes's answer can be received, it is probable that the Government of India will have obtained permission from the Secretary of State to stop all the works *sine die* on the score of the exhausted condition of the Imperial Exchequer.

WE (*Whitehall Review*) are requested to give an absolute and authoritative denial to the statements of two weekly papers concerning the Empress Eugenie and Prince Louis Napoleon. It is not true that the Prince has been made a Freemason in Italy, nor that "the Pope is very dissatisfied with the conduct of the ex Empress and her son," neither did the Pope "refuse to dispense with his own hands the Holy Communion both to the Empress and the Prince." The Pope did receive the Empress and her son four times, and was all kindness and graciousness to both. The statement that the Empress does not intend to reside at Chislehurst as much as heretofore is utterly untrue; and the assertion that Prince Louis Napoleon intends to go to Russia and "offer his sword to the Emperor Alexander" is equally incorrect. Prince Louis Napoleon has not even the intention of going to Russia, much less has he any idea of "offering his sword" to Alexander II. or to any one else. The Empress and the Prince will return to Chislehurst at the latest in March; and they have no intention whatsoever of absenting themselves from England more than they have hitherto done.

A DEPUTATION from the Aborigines' Protection Society waited upon Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. B., at the India Office on Tuesday, Jan. 23, and presented him with an address on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Cape Colony. The deputation was introduced by Sir T. Fowell Buxton. Sir Bartle Frere, in his reply, said that he was very glad to see among the deputation his old friends, Sir George Balfour and Dr. Mullens, the first of whom, would bear him out in saying that the whole life of those who are employed under the English Government in India is employed in carrying out such principles as he was sure the deputation desired to see carried out at the Cape. Both Sir G. Balfour and himself could recollect the time when slavery was the rule throughout a very large portion of India, and when the slaves in our Indian Empire were reckoned by millions. Sir George Balfour had taken part in the administration of the Indian Empire, which had gradually but utterly extinguished slavery from one end of India to the other. He should be exceedingly glad if he was allowed during what remained to him of official life to carry into effect the principles of entire justice to every class, race, creed, and colour. The Hon. W. F. Littleton, son of Lord Hatherton, has been appointed private secretary, and Lieutenant Henry H. Parr (13th Light Infantry), aide-de-camp to Sir Bartle Frere, who was to leave for the Cape in the first week of February.

MR. T. B. POTTER, one of the members for Manchester, during the last Session of Parliament moved the following resolution :—

"That in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient in policy and mischievous as an example to other nations on the shores of the Mediterranean to continue to levy 10s. a quarter on wheat imported into the island of Malta, and other high duties of a protective character on grain and cattle."

In reply to the letter of thanks for this resolution, sent him by six of the elected members of the Council of Government of Malta, Mr. Potter gives the reasons which prompted him to bring the subject before the House of Commons. They have a general application which makes them valuable. He says :—

> I brought this resolution forward because I hold that it is discreditable to the English Government to maintain, in any dependency, a fiscal system at variance with the principles on which our home policy is based.
>
> It is a grievous injustice to the working classes to levy on them an oppressive and unequal tax which burthens labour and permits wealth and affluence to escape.
>
> The bread tax in Malta, the tax on rice in Ceylon, accompanied by the iniquitous system of revenue-farming which has caused such mischief in Turkey, as well as the salt tax in India with its arbitrary inequalities, are all equally disgraceful to the English Government, and must be abolished ere long.
>
> I hope that a fair representative government may soon be established in Malta, and that an enlightened system of education which will secure to every Maltese the knowledge of the English language and literature as the best means of attaining all the advantages of British citizenship, and appreciating the responsibility entailed by free institutions, may soon be obtained.
>
> If I can do anything to further these objects I shall be only too glad.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
>
> THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER.

SIMLA is not, we believe, considered by those most interested to be a very desirable place to reside in. The following paragraph from the *Madras Mail* discloses facts which are, we believe, indisputable and which show that the destiny of Simla is to be abandoned. The temptations offered by Ootacamund are great, but the fates may, probably, ordain that Bombay shall be not only the temporary but the permanent abode of the Viceregal Government. The *Mail* says :—"The Government of India leave Calcutta towards the end of next month, or immediately after the publication of Sir John Strachey's first financial statement, for Simla. It is the *mamool* to go there, and the Government do not yet feel strong enough to offer a bold resistance to a bad practice. This is the more surprising as Simla is very distasteful to Lord Lytton, Lady Lytton, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir John Strachey, and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. We have the best possible means of knowing that such is the case; and we have good grounds for adding that the Himlayan Capua is unpopular, also with the remaining members of the Viceregal Council, and with almost all the Secretaries. As one of the latter remarked to us a few days ago :—'Simla is simply odious!' The question then naturally suggests itself to a Madrasee :—'Why not make the Neilgherries the Viceregal Capua?' So it is desirable the public should know that Lord Lytton last autumn begged the Duke of Buckingham to try to arrange for the accommodation of the Viceregal party at Ootacamund during the summer of this year. His Grace gave the matter immediate consideration, and was compelled to inform the Viceroy that accommodation adequate and suitable for the Government of India was not at present available on the Neilgherries. Lord Lytton was about the same time assured by those around him that as the recent records of the Government of India are kept at Simla, and are far too bulky to admit of their easy removal, great delay to public business would unavoidably be caused by the selection of Ootacamund as a summer residence. His Excellency was thus induced to abandon the idea of visiting the Neilgherries, whose great superiority in every respect, but scenery, to the Himalayas is perpetually brought to his notice by the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. These hills have also a warm friend in Lady Lytton's brother, Captain Villiers, formerly A. D. C. to Sir William Denison."

THE DHOND AND MUNMAR RAILWAY AND OTHER PROPOSED RELIEF WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following correspondence is published in an extra supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated Feb. 13 :—

No. 42 E.—126, dated 23rd January 1877.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of the Government of India, that the restriction which had previously been placed on the organization and commencement of large works to afford relief during the present distress in this Presidency has, under certain conditions, been removed.

2. One of these conditions is, that no works shall be undertaken unless, in each case, this Government is satisfied by evidence which it considers sufficient that delay in commencing work will involve serious danger to the lives of the people. On this point all that can be said is that the autumn and spring crops over a large area in this Presidency have almost, if not entirely, failed, while in other parts they have been extremely scanty; that the prices of food grains have consequently risen to an abnormal height; that the mass of the people are very poor; and that those who usually depend on the product of their own small holdings or on agricultural, or other labour, for subsistence, are now deprived of their means of livelihood, and would probably fall into very great straits, and starve if aid were not given to them in some shape.

3. In the early part of the season, before there had been time to organize any relief works, the uneasy movements of the people indicated, if not great distress, at least anticipations of it. In some districts signs of disorder manifested themselves, and had the people been of a less patient and docile temperament, they would probably have broken out into serious rioting. When relief works were opened, numbers flocked to them, notwithstanding that the wages offered were more than 30 per cent. lower than the wages of ordinary years, and that the price of food-grain was over 100 per cent. higher. Under these conditions, there are now upwards of 300,000 persons seeking employment on relief works, the mass of whom, this Government believe, would suffer the most serious privation, and many of whom would probably perish, if employment were not given to them; while it is quite certain, that but for the relief offered them, agrarain disorders, dacoities, and crime of every description would prevail, and the country would be greatly disorganized.

4. If these main facts be considered by the Government of India as supplying the evidence required by them, His Excellency in Council will, I am desired to say, consider that he is free to act under the authority which has been conditionally given to him: if these facts are not held to be sufficient to establish the case, His Excellency in Council begs that it may be so intimated to him, in order that he may pause until he is in a position to offer more conclusive testimony.

5. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to add, has repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity for the most rigid economy, and has endeavoured to practice it, to the extent he considered permissible under the instructions given him in paragraph 19 of your letter, No. 365 of the 25th October last, *viz.*, that he should "exercise the discretion vested in him so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring an expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." His Excellency in Council feels strongly that the obligation which rests on him of properly and economically administering the public funds, is not less in degree, though it may be less in extent than the obligation which rests on the Government of India itself; that in fact, in common with all other public officers administering the resources of the State, it is his duty to enforce such careful and prudent economy as may be compatible with good and efficient Government. It is, therefore, no small cause of satisfaction to His Excellency to find that not only this principle, but also all the others which he has endeavoured to enforce from the commencement for dealing with this famine, is adopted by the Government of India, and embodied in their letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple. There is, however, undoubtedly one exception of the utmost importance. This Government has been acting on the assumption that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if the Government could prevent it. But the letter to Sir Richard Temple says, "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Government of India cannot fail to appreciate the extent to which this limitation, however sound in itself, must increase the responsibility of the Local Government in controlling relief operations.

6. I am now to state that, subject to the stipulation made in my 4th paragraph, His Excellency in Council proposes to proceed with the following works as soon as he is satisfied that the time has arrived for providing the means of relief which these works are calculated to afford :—

(*a.*) *The Malsej Ghaut.*

(*b.*) *The Nira Canal.*—On the subject of this work, I am to refer you to page 5 of the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110 of the 23rd ultimo. The complete project is ready and will be submitted together with a proposal for the modification of the entire scheme to secure a canal for monsoon irrigation as a distinct project to afford relief. This modified scheme is calculated to cost Rs. 19,52,000 to provide water for the irrigation of 56,849 acres, and to yield a net revenue of 4·4 per cent. This work will provide employment for about 30,000 people for six months. The line of canal traverses the Purandhur, Bhimthari and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, one of the dryest parts of the Deccan. There are already over 30,000 persons employed on small scattered works under the Collector, for whom it is most difficult to find profitable employment.

(*c.*) *Dhond and Ahmednagar Road.*—This work is already in progress and cannot be stopped; on the contrary, it will be necessary to grant further funds for it, when the amount already allotted—from which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was temporarily transferred to the continuation of the same road north of Ahmednagar—has been expended. There are now employed upon it 4,378 people.

(*d.*) *Metalling the main line between Poona and Hurryhur.*—This road traverses the Collectorates of Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar and the State of Kolhapur. The work will probably be required for extensive relief later in the season. It has the advantage of being placed in a part of the Presidency, where the local distress is not great, where the water-supply is ample, and where communication, and consequently food transport, is easy. It is a work, also, that can be stopped at any moment without involving any after liability, and, on these grounds, it is one peculiarly fitted for relief purposes. This Government have always reckoned on this work as affording a large reserve for relief purposes; and under the authority now granted in your letter under reply, will hold themselves at liberty to proceed with it, when occasion arises, to any extent that may be needed.

(*e*) *Dholkheir and Bellary Road.*—Under the authority granted in your letter, this work will be proceeded with to the extent of the original grant, or to a greater extent should it be necessary to do so. It is not known to this Government that there are many cross-roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate requiring improvement. Certainly, there are no such cross-roads, which would be more useful than the completion of this through line, or which would afford better means of relieving the distressed persons of the district. It is not at this stage (and it is believed that the Government of India will admit this to be the case) desirable to provide work for the people at their very doors. The vast number of persons—some of whom are not thought to be in great distress—which the prosecution of small scattered works have brought on the hands of this Government, are the cause of great anxiety, and His Excellency in Council has adopted every means that have suggested themselves to him to put a stop to this evil, short of organizing the relief works on a more efficient and concentrated scale, and this in consequence of the orders he has received, he has hitherto been unable to do to the extent that he considered desirable and necessary.

7. Small cross roads are, for the reasons just stated, objectionable, and, for the same reason, minor tank clearances are not advisable. Good enough at an early stage of distress when the numbers of applicants for relief are not large, these small roads and clearances are unprofitable at an after period, when strict and complete organization becomes imperative to prevent great waste of public funds. The small tanks have also this inherent disadvantage that they are useless as regards prospective droughts unless they can be cleared (as is very seldom the case) to hold two or more years' supply. A tank, containing only one year's supply, is useless in season of drought when it does not fill, and it is not very greatly needed in good seasons. Large irrigation works, especially tanks and storage reservoirs, which contain two or more years' supply are, perhaps, the most suitable works to undertake for famine relief, not only because they usually involve heavy earthworks, but because they tend in their immediate neighbourhood to prevent a recurrence of drought; such works usually cost more than Rs. 30,000, and His Excellency in Council now acknowledges gratefully the removal of the restriction that had previously been placed upon this class of works. Were it in his power, His Excellency in Council would gladly undertake works of this character in preference to any others, but it is difficult to find suitable locations, for it is only a concurrence of favourable circumstances as regards rain-fall, cofiguration of ground, and the like, that renders works of this class possible. It is a fortunate circumstance that the investigations of former years have placed within reach a few of such works on the present occasion.

8. In addition to the tank works which have already been undertaken, His Excellency in Council will, as occasion arises, proceed under the authority now given with the following :—

The Shersoful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate.

The Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

The Doni tank in the Dharwar Collectorate.

The Banknari tank in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

The Krishna Canal extension in the Satara Collectorate.

The Chunkapur tank in the Nasik Collectorate.

The Bhokur and Dymel tanks in the Khandesh Collectorate.

9. Information as regards these works is given in the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C W.—1110, of the 23rd December, and I am to add, that as regards the Bhokur tank, that the work now contemplated is not the large project which was before the Government of India in 1872, and deferred from want of funds—*vide* the Government of India's letter, Public Works Department, No. 917 I, of 22nd November 1872—but a smaller scheme involving the restoration of an old irrigation work calculated to cost about Rs. 84,000, nearly the whole of which is for earth-works and to secure a probable net revenue of 5 per cent. In addition to this work it may also become necessary to undertake the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate which was not included in the original programme of works by this Government. This canal, for which there are complete plans and estimate, is calculated to cost Rs. 9,62,307, and it will carry water sufficient of the irrigation of 38,200 acres.

10. I am now to observe that should the distress in this Presidency continue to increase, and should the measures which have been adopted by this Government, as regards the labour and wages tests, and the careful examination of applicants for relief, not have the effect of checking the rapid accumulation of persons on relief works, it will become necessary to undertake still more extensive operations than any of those adverted to above, and the only effectual measures which suggest themselves to this Government are the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Chord line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. A proposition has already been before the Government of India as regards the first-named work, and has been rejected by them; but it is understood from paragraph 8, sub-head c., of your letter, No. 521, of the 15th December, and also from the general tenor of your letter, now under reply, that the Government of India are not unwilling to re-open the subject, should occasion arise for doing so.

11. Not to encumber the text of this letter, I am directed to attach a memorandum respecting each of these railways, containing information as regards its cost and conditions of execution, as well as the extent of relief it is calculated to afford, and I am to add the following observations.

12. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in 3 districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded. It will also afford relief to the people of Sholapur, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls.

13. On the earth-works of this railway, relief labourers can be properly organized, supervised, and tasked, and the line is admirably situated as regards food and water-supply. If even it be considered unadvisable for the present to carry out the line to completion, it would still, in the opinion of this Government, be better to undertake the earth-works, which, at some period, will be worth the full amount of money that may now be spent upon them, rather than to fritter away an equal sum on useless works, such as cross-roads and tank clearances, which are not needed: on the earthworks of this railway, a fair proportionate return for the money spent can be secured, which cannot be done on scattered village works.

14. Of course His Excellency in Council would greatly prefer to see the Chord Line commenced and completed without check or stoppage, but if this cannot be at present done, it would still be a measure preferable in every respect, and economical as regards the further prosecution of a work, which, some day or other, must be done, to employ the persons, for whom Government must find occupation, in making the cuttings which will remain for years without deterioration, and throwing up the embankments which will also stand without material loss or damage, if stopped short of the influence or flood water at the river crossings and if protected at such point.

15. Apart from the great and obvious political and military advantage of connecting the two great branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts and thus connecting the whole Northern and Southern system of railway communication of India, there is this further consideration that, in the event of famine or scarcity prevailing in any part of India at a future period, such as now prevails in the Southern part of the Continent, this Chord Line would be of very great value.

16. The experiences of the present season are sufficient to establish this point. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly from having been compelled to work an enormous traffic over both its weak points—the Ghaut inclines—has been unable to deal effectually with the grain that has come upon it. Engine and waggon stock have run short there has not been enough station and siding accommodation, and the staff has proved insufficient, especially as regards engine drivers. The railway has carried 857 tons of grain per diem, on an average for 82 days, nearly the whole of which has been forced down the Thull and up the Bhore Ghauts; it is still carrying at the same rate, and it may be safely said that if the Chord Line from Dhond to Munmar had been in existence, the railway would have been able to convey double the quantity it has done to the affected districts, and would also have enabled the traders to deliver at cheaper rates. Much too of the valuable food grain, stated to have been recently damaged and destroyed by rain in the North-West Provinces, would have been preserved to its owners, and for the use of the people suffering from distress. This grain, as the Government of India is aware, had accumulated at stations where there was insufficient shelter for it, having been offered in such quantities that the railway could not carry it away.

17. What has proved to be the case as regards the grain traffic may, some day, operate as regards military movements; and should any such occasion arise, the necessity of dealing with two such obstructions, as the Ghaut inclines, may be found to exert a very detrimental, possibly a fatal, influence on movements that may be of the utmost importance.

18. The line from Dhond to about 10 miles north of Ahmednagar has been finally located and is approved by this Government, the further portion has been surveyed, but not yet finally located; this can, however, be done while the first portion is under construction.

19. The Karwar and Bellary Railway has already formed the subject of a correspondence, which ended with the Government of India No. 2133 R, dated 5th September 1874, estimates have been framed, and the line has been surveyed. On the subject of this Railway I am to refer you to my letter, No. 367 (Railway), dated 16 March 1874. All necessary details regarding that portion of the line which is suitable for meeting the present emergency in the way of relief, are comprised in the accompanying memorandum.

20. It is believed that the Madras Government are desirous of undertaking the earthworks of the line, as a means of providing employment for distressed persons in the Bellary and the adjoining districts. The work has, therefore, the merit that it would materially aid two or more districts in two Presidencies, and when completed it would not only, as has been shown in the previous discussions in respect to it, be a valuable commercial line of communication likely to return fair interest on any money borrowed for its construction, but in future season of scarcity or famine in the Southern Maharatta Country, it would greatly add to the power of the Government and of the people to deal with, and meet failure of crops.

21. In Dharwar there are already 30,000 people on relief works; in Belgaum 27,000, and in Kaladgi 41,000, and these numbers are increasing, and, probably, will continue to increase.

22. His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, propose the immediate commencement of this work, though there is reason to apprehend that, if not commenced shortly, many small scattered works must be undertaken, on which it is probable that much money may be wasted.

23. It is probable, however, that the Government of India will be inclined to deal with this question on a general review of the measures to be adopted in both this Presidency and in Madras; and I am, therefore, desired to say that this Government will be prepared to carry out their portion of the line on learning from the Government of India that they have permission to do so, and they are of opinion that it would be a wise and prudent measure to commence it at an early date.

24. Should the Dhond and Munmar and the Karwar and Bellary Railways, either or both, be undertaken, it will be necessary for this Government to indent on the Government of India for officers to form the Engineering Staff that will be required to properly supervise and carry out the works.

25. As regards the 5th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency in Council understands that the stipulation it contains would not apply to works of imperial character, such as the Dhond and Munmar Chord Rail Line, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway; and as regards the rest, I am to observe that in applying to them any principle which the Government of India may deem equitable in respect to provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, it will not be forgotten that these works are not voluntarily undertaken by this Presidency, but have been forced upon it under circumstances which have left its Government no choice, but to undertake an outlay, which, on other similar unhappy occasions, has been met, and provided for mainly as a charge against the General Imperial Revenue of the Empire.

26. In conclusion, I am to add that it is of the utmost importance that this Government should be informed, at the earliest possible date, whether or not the Government of India are prepared to permit the commencement, when needed, of either or both of the two Railways. As, in the event of refusal, this Government will be immediately obliged to apply itself to the very difficult task of seeking for the means of other suitable employment for very large bodies.—I have, &c.

M. R. KENNEDY, Major General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

No. 124, dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1877.

From the ADDITIONAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY, P. W. Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42E—126 of 23rd ultimo.

2. With reference to its 3rd, 4th and 5th paragraphs, I am to state that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to leave entirely to the judgment of the Government of Bombay, the question to be decided in each particular case on its own merits, whether the commencement of relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, therefore, it need only now be added that His Excellency in Council leaves the matter to the Government of Bombay, with complete confidence not only that it will be decided rightly, but that a wise economy, consistent with the duty of giving complete protection to the lives of the people, will be practised.

3. The views stated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter are generally approved by the Government of India.

4. With regard to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, referred to in paragraphs 10 to 18 of your letter No. 42E. of 23rd ultimo, the Governor General in Council authorises the commencement of the work, if, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. Work should, however, as far as may be practicable, be commenced only on those portions of the undertaking which, as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can be carried out without necessarily committing the Government to the immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. The Government of India is not at the present time able to decide finally whether this line can be taken in hand with a view to completing the work.

5. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your letter regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway, the questions connected with which are considered by you to be somewhat less urgently pressing, the Government of India will immediately place itself in communication with the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple on the subject, and the Bombay Government will be informed of the result with the least practicable delay.

6. With regard to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Bombay Government is right in assuming that the stipulations to which you refer would not apply to works of an imperial character such as the Dhond and Munmar line; and the Governor-General in Council fully admits the justice of the remark that, in applying hereafter any rules that may be laid down in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, due regard must be had to the special circumstances under which some of these works may be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

COTTON IN THE BROACH DISTRICT.

WE have been favoured with the following information by the Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department :—

In the last fortnight, until the 8th instant cloudy weather prevailed in all parts of the Broach Collectorate. On the night of the 4th instant, it rained slightly in Broach and the surrounding villages, and the same is reported as having occurred at Panoli, and eastward in the Rajpipla territory. On the 6th the rain was more general, falling in all the Broach talukas. This unseasonable weather has had a most injurious effect upon the later sown cotton plants, causing them to shed their flowers and young pods. The Wagra taluka has suffered the most from the hail and rain, with which it was visited on the 19th January. Half the cotton is said to be lost in the district. In the other talukas less damage has been done and here it is expected about three fourths of a full crop will be gathered. Picking is at present general throughout the district, and in the Broach taluka, where the cotton was for the most part sown earlier than elsewhere, about a half of the crop has been already harvested. The cotton now arriving is somewhat stained in consequence of the late rain and the price of the staple appears to have gone down from the same cause.

BOMBAY.

MR. ADAMS AND HIS PATENT.—We learn that Mr. Adams has received a letter from the Home Department at Calcutta saying that his application for having his patent registered has been granted, the Advocate General having given his opinion in his favour.

FAILING TO REGISTER A NATIVE CRAFT.—Yesterday, Josey Ragowjee Muckoonjee was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for not registering the padow Mahadow Pursad in his name, of which vessel he is the owner, contrary to sections 4 and 13 of Act 19 of 1838. He was charged at the instance or Mr. J. Miller, of the Customs Preventive Service.

THE BAND-STAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I. to-day at 6 P.M. at the Band-stand :—

March	Wildaner	Jeschko.
Quadrille	Theresa	D. Godfrey.
Polka Mazurka	"Rosa"	Burckhardt.
Reminiscences of Donizetti		F. Godfrey.
Waltz	Marguerite	A. F. Godfrey.
Gallop	The Troopers	J. Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUIT FOR SEVEN LAKHS.—We hear that, on the 15th instant, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland presented a plaint in the High Court, on behalf of the liquidators of the East India Bank, to recover a sum of upwards of rupees seven lakhs and interest, from Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Kessowjee Naik, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, some of whom had been directors and liquidators of the Bank.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Angelina DeSouza. Deceased was about 50 years of age, who, while passing along the Mazagon Railway overbridge, was knocked down by a bullock cart and one of the wheels passed over her head, causing almost immediate death. The cart is said to have been laden with bags of grain when this accident occurred. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of her having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—The Municipal Commissioner informs us that the Governor's Band will play in the Victoria Gardens at half-past 5 o'clock this evening, and that by the kindness of His Excellency the band will perform in public once a week until further notice. The following is the programme which will be performed this evening :—

Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Overture	Die Pflegekinder	Lindpaintner.
Valse	Sweethearts	D'Albert.
Duet	Oh gli ucklich, wer ein Herz gefunden	Ulrich.
Selection	Ernnani	Verdi.
Galop	Otto	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Mr. Pettora owner of a private shigram, for working his horse near the Crawford Market, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, the lameness being caused from a diseased pastern, was fined Rs. 7—Ali Khan Mahomed, buggy driver for working his horse in Market road, the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 5—Kannoo Bisty, buggy driver, for working his horse on the Esplanade Cross road, the animal having an incised wound on the belly caused by the girth, was fined Rs. 5.—Gonajee Kushna, cart driver, for working his bullocks near the Jail road, both animals being in an emaciated condition as to be unfit for work, was fined Rs. 2—Ismail Tyab, buggy driver, for working his horse in Erskine road, the animal being very lame of the near hind leg, was fined Rs. 4.—Bapoojee Pandoo, cart driver, for working his bullock in Duncan road the animal being lame of the near hind leg, was fined Re. 1

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—A Mahomedan, named Ahmedkhan Mahomedkhan, who cut off his wife's nose and upper lip on the night of the 11th instant at the Worlee Flats and then absconded, was arrested at Surat on Wednesday last and brought down to Bombay. He was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with causing grievous hurt to Jaunbee, woman, on the 11th instant, by means of an instrument for cutting. The prisoner was remanded to jail and the case postponed for hearing to the 2nd proximo, pending the recovery of the complainant, who is now lying in the J. J. Hospital. The prisoner when arrested was found to have completely disfigured himself by shaving his beard and whiskers off, attempting to pass off for a Hindoo, but there was a man of his own caste who resided in a room adjoining prisoner's in a house at Oomercarry went in company of the detective police in search of the prisoner and recognised him. This man having rendered valuable service to the police in aiding them in search of the prisoner, the Commissioner of Police rewarded him yesterday with a sum of Rs. 25.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. J. H. Browne, who is not unknown in Bombay, was arraigned on Tuesday morning last, before Mr. Dickens, a Police Magistrate of Calcutta, charged with the theft of a cheque for Rs. 100 on King, Hamilton and Co., the property of Mr. Richard Alfred Champion Hepworth, third officer of the steamer Enterprise. Mr. Hepworth stated that he knew the prisoner and made his acquaintance at the General Hospital. That on last Thursday they left the hospital, and he took up lodgings at the Chowringhee Hotel, where the prisoner came and put up with him. The following day (Friday) he received the cheque from Captain Charles King, commander of the steamer Enterprise, on King, Hamilton and Co. He showed it to the prisoner, and at 10 or 11 in the morning he placed it under his pillow, and laid down to sleep. When he awoke at about three in the afternoon, both the cheque and prisoner were missing. Thereupon, accompanied by the manager of the hotel, he proceeded down to the office of Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co. to put a stop to the cheque, but on arrival there found that it had already been cashed. He did not owe the prisoner any money, never gave him authority to cash the cheque for him, and when he received the cheque it did not bear the endorsement of the prisoner on the back. He gave information to the police, and afterwards saw the prisoner at the police station. The prisoner was remanded till the next day, Wednesday.

H. H. THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—His Highness Meer Khan, the Jam of Lus Beyla, left Kurrachee for his territories in the afternoon of Saturday last. His Highness has an imposing retinue, and the number of horses and camels employed in the conveyance of his baggage alone is exceedingly large. During His Highness' sojourn in Kurrachee the crowds that daily poured into the compound of his bungalow baffled description. His subjects are elated at the idea of having him once more among them, and there will be grand doings in Lus Beyla on His Highness' arrival there.—*Sind News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT AT SUKKUR.—His Highness the Khan of Khelat and suite under the charge of Captain H Wylie reached Sukkur from Mooltan on the 29th ultimo in the Government steamer Chenab, Captain Plummer. Before leaving the vessel H H thanked Captain Plummer for the arrangement made for his comfort, and for the excellent manner in which the steamer had been handled by that officer. H. H. is now visiting the Peer of Kanipur, near Sukkur and from there will proceed *via* Jacobabad to Gundava.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-3 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SUNDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY (1ST S. IN LENT.)

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion. 11 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

There will be a special course of Sermons on the Sunday evenings in Lent.

GENERAL SUBJECT—The Soul in Retreat.

Feb. 18th.	The Soul in the Wilderness alone with God	Rev. Chas. Gilder.
Feb. 25th.	The Soul in self knowledge.	Rev. D. J. Mackey.
Mar 4th.	The Soul in Conflict	Rev. A. G. Lewis.
Do. 11th	The Soul in Repose	Rev. B. Dulley.
Do. 18th.	The Soul in Perseverance	Rev. T. Carss.
Do. 25th.	The Soul in Triumph	Rev. Chas. Gilder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THE second edition of Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean's *Guide to Bombay*, a copy of which has been sent to us by the publisher, is a valuable hand-book.

The *Guide* gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue of the Presidency; while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book, on the whole, is one of the most useful guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

THE LAST OF THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the plaintiff in the case of Vykoont Bapoojee *vs.* the Government of Bombay, applied to the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, who were sitting in appeal, for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The case was heard in January 1875 before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West; and on the 30th April 1875 a decree was given for the defendants without costs.

Mr. Farran presented a petition of appeal which stated that, on the 8th October 1875, the period for appealing was extended to three months after the receipt of the judgment by the petitioner. He received it on the 30th November 1876, and was therefore within the three months granted to him.

The Chief Justice—It is a proper case for appeal. It does not come within the Rs. 10,000 rule.

Mr. Farran said he thought it was proper to draw his Lordship's attention to para. 8 of the petition which says :—"The tenure upon which the plaintiff holds the said lands or the greater part thereof, is the m[illegible]nure, which is the tenure upon which a large [illegible] of the lands in Canara is held, and the [illegible] this suit determines the right of [illegible] under the provisions of B[illegible] held upon the *muli* tenure [illegible] Soonda Soopa and Ankola [illegible] *muli* wargdars thereto have [illegible] under the provisions of the [illegible] decision goes to the lands [illegible] Ankola.

The Chief Justice—It is that w[illegible] case. If it were a single case, I sh[illegible] as it is one of many cases, affecting a[illegible] extent of territory, I should be very [illegible] the certificate.

Mr. Farran said his client had not as[illegible] to be stayed. He thought it would be h[illegible] had paid the increased assessment. The le[illegible] said notice was to be given to the other [illegible] upon them to show cause, if any, why a [illegible] should not be granted. The only other ex[illegible] prayer was that the security might be al[illegible] given in Carwar.

The Chief Justice said he would allow it. [illegible] not an ordinary case: it was a case of extraordinary jurisdiction.

It was ordered, that a rule *nisi* issue calling upon the defendants to show cause why a certificate should not be granted that the present is a fit case to appeal to the Privy Council.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF TURKEY.

(*Times*, January 19.)

AT a meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution, held yesterday at the institution, Whitehall-yard, under the presidency of Major General Stephenson,

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, commanding the Central London Rifle Rangers (late 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers), delivered a lecture on "The Military Geography of European Turkey."

The events, he said, to warn them of which had for the last six years been one of the main objects of his travel and study were rapidly passing to their fulfilment. He purposed, then, to examine the map of European Turkey from a military point of view. Military geography, or, as it was more concisely termed, topography, was a relative expression. The topographical considerations of an invader were not absolutely identical with those of the defender of a district. The lecturer would first consider the position of the aggressor. It would be an insult to the meanest capacity to suggest that Turkey was likely to be invaded by any Powers save one. He was not, therefore, jumping at conclusions, nor saying aught at variance with the respect which, for many personal reasons, he felt towards the Russian nation, and which he doubted not was shared by nearly all the members of the institution, when he asked them to consider themselves as the Council of War of a Russian army massed in Bessarabia for the invasion of European Turkey. Let them suppose an army consisting of 274,600 Infantry, 12,330 Cavalry, and 245 guns. That was the actual strength of the army of Kischineff. Although in a prolonged campaign the deficiency of officers in the Russian Army, amounting to upwards of 7,000 would be a serious matter, it might be taken for granted despite all that had been said to the contrary that of late years no finer army had been collected together. They must assume that Constantinople was the objective point. The approach thereto was mainly guarded, first, by the Danube, and, secondly, 60 miles to the south by the Balkan range. Between the Russian head-quarters and at the first barrier lay Roumania, a dependency of the Porte, but a State whose good-will towards the Czar could not be doubted. In times gone by the passage of the Russian armies through Moldavia and Wallachia had been a matter of considerable difficulty. Now the railway uniting Kischineff with Odessa passed on to Jassy crossing the Pruth at Skuljane, and thence ran *via* Galatz and Bucharest to Giurgevo, on the Danube. The possession of this line of communication materially altered the condition of things which formerly hampered delayed, and impeded the plans of Imperial commanders. Along this line would be rapidly moved the invading army; by it supplies would be drawn, losses repaired, and wounded sent back. The gauge narrowed at Jassy, but the rolling stock was abundant and good, and with some delay the space between the wheels of the Russian carriages could, by simple arrangement, be contracted to suit the narrower gauge. Jassy, Galatz, Bucharest, were all fine towns, possessing great resources and much accommodation, and serviceable for the establishment of depots. Added to this, few troops would have to be left for the guarding of the line. The Roumanian army of 60,000 men would perform that service, and it might well be said that operations would begin only at the Danube. The points most favourable for crossing were Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Kalarash. On these three points would probably be directed the whole force, with the exception of two division, which must prevent or check any Turkish movement on the flank. Giurgevo was of these three places naturally the most important, and there must the gross of the army pass. It was the terminus of the railway, and lay opposite Rustchuk, where the Turks were mainly concentrated. The line ran north-east, and it was but very seldom that even a thin wave of smoke could be seen from any eminence likely to be manned by fez-wearing gunners. The Russian troops could therefore be taken to Giurgevo and the artillery formed up without any great fear of molestation. The bombardment of Rustchuk, distance about 2,000 paces, must be a preliminary to any attempt at passage. The town, built mainly of wood, lay in front of the fortress, of bastion type, in a dilapidated state, unprovided with guns of any calibre, unsupplied with ammunition, and aided only by a recently-constructed earthwork close behind it. His firm conviction was that Rustchuk would be evacuated in two or three days at most, and he believed that this passage or that at either Oltenitza or Silistria could not be successfully impeded by the Turkish flotilla on the Danube. Oltenitza was 40 miles from Rustchuk and 25 from Silistria, and situated at the mouth of Dembowitza, which connects it with Bucharest. Here the river was 800 yards wide, and both banks offered great facilities for the passage of an army. Opposite was Turtokai, which was in so ruined a state as to offer but a merely nominal obstacle. Kalarash, opposite Silistria, was the last point of passage, and it was in the same state in which the events of 1854 left it. If the passage of the Danube, at these three points of Giurgevo, Oltenitza and Kalarash, were well preceded by artillery fire, and simultaneously made, it could hardly fail to prove successful. The Turks had no means of establishing or maintaining communication between Rustchuck, Turtokai, and Silistria, no cavalry, no horses, not even a field telegraph. He believed he had shown them that the passage of the Danube presented no serious obstacles. One thing alone must be always present to the Russian officers—the maintenance of friendly relations with the Roumanian peasantry, and it must not be forgotten how much the Russians lost in 1828 when their Generals exacted at *minimum* prices fixed by themselves the provision from the miserable peasantry of 250,000 measures of corn, 400,000 loads of hay, 50,000 barrels of brandy, and 23,000 oxen. These they paid for by bills, the acceptance of which history did not record. Sixteen thousand peasants were further requisitioned to make hay in the Danubian Valley. It was not impossible that the memory of this error might yet do them harm with their Bulgarian co-religionists. Shumla was the first point at which the invading army would meet with serious resistance. Situated on the eastern slope of a chain of mountains forming, as it were, an advanced post to the Balkan range, it stood at the junction of several roads some 700ft. above the Bulgarian plains. The position was superb, and, skilfully treated, might be made almost impregnable; but this it certainly was not. Shumla was not strictly speaking the key to the Balkan passes, for it it is 20 miles from them; but its investment was absolutely necessary before the passage of them could be attempted. Varna had great but unused capabilities of defence, and the taking of it, if the Russians held the command in the Black Sea, would be no very difficult operation. It must in any case be attempted. The Servian Army has now been re-organized in four divisions, numbering altogether 72,000 Infantry, 4,800 Cavalry, and 218 guns. They were sorry troops indeed, but it might be fairly assumed that they had been improved by their winter of rest. They were ready at hand on the frontier, and could not by any possibility have more than a few thousand Turks opposed to them. It was therefore clear that they would endeavour to effect a diversion in favour of the Russians south of the Balkans. There was the fortress and garrison of Widdin to consider. How many men the latter consisted of he could not say, but it was to his mind clear that no considerable force could be spared therefrom, either for the invasion of Servia or the prevention of a Servian advance along the Sophia road. Shumla in the invader's hands, or completely invested, the passage of the Balkans, the great barrier of Turkey would have to be effected. This formidable mountain range, separating Bulgaria from Roumelia, ran from west to east, gradually diminishing in height from 5,000ft. to 3,000ft., until it abruptly terminated at Cape Emineh, between the valleys of the K[illegible]. Von Moltke said that the difficulty attending the passage of the Balkans lay far more in the paucity and bad state of the roads than in their height or inaccessibility. The passes, with the single exception of the Schipka (which the Sultan traversed in 1836 in a four-horse carriage) were impracticable, or nearly so, for wheels, and were little more than bridlepaths. There are seven passes over the Balkans, which the gallant lecturer pointed out and described. Three of these passes might be utilized by an invading force. It was impossible to suppose that the passes would be neglected by their defenders in the same way as in 1829, but the attempt to support the Russian land forces by sea would be even more serious and formidable. They were, of course, dealing but with the suppositions. It could not be otherwise. Let them suppose the invading commander to be crowned with a wreath of laurel. He had passed the Balkans, and been joined by a reserve of 100,000 men, disembarked from the fleet. With the fleet he must continue in communication and push on towards the Queen of the South. Three roads were open to him, viz:—From Karnabat by Bujuc Derbend, or The Grand Passage, to Adrianople, and thence to Tchatal Burgas; Aidos to Kirk Kilissia, and thence to Tchal Burgas; and next the coast road. Between these there were ample means of communication. The coast was undefended and such supplies as the country did not afford should be obtained from the fleet. The only serious obstacle was the defile of Bujuk Derbend, the passage of which was dangerous and difficult to a degree, unless, as in 1829, it was wholly neglected. In this road must the main advance be made, and, if successful, Adrianople was not likely to offer any resistance. Thence there was the Railway to Tchatal Burgas, where the junction should be effected with the Aidos corps. Now the hope of centuries, the day dream of all Muscovy, was well nigh in sight. Islam would fight for very existence; other nations, too, it might be. (Applause.) What the result would be none could say. It was not his business to inquire. But this he re-echoed:—

> "Ah! woe to us, and woe to all who think and feel,
> "If once upon the Bosphorus the haughty Russian plants his frozen heel."

(Renewed applause.) He now came to that part of his task which he would not affect to conceal was the most agreeable to him—the defence of the *status quo* in European Turkey. No one was more alive than himself to the great necessity to this Empire that the channel of the Bosphorus should remain in the hands of a, so to say, neutral Power. No one looked greater dread or more misgiving upon the danger that now threatened it. The armistice between the Russo-Serbs and the Turks had been devoted by the latter to the movement of the bulk of their armies from the Servian frontier to the Danubian line. As to the numerical nature of the movement, neither he nor anybody in the world could inform them. The Saraskier had no idea of the number of men on which he at any given time or place could count, what their weapons might be, or any particular about them. The Commander-in-Chief could form a more proximate, but at best only a rough, idea. The same state of blissful ignorance and indifference reigned in the minds of the great majority of the officers. The battalions and almost the companies were indiscriminately formed. The Turk was a glorious soldier in the hour of danger. His courage was heroic, his discipline perfect; but no Turk had the faintest notion of organization. In 1875 the utmost resources of the Sublime Porte consisted, he believed, of 300,000 men. Not less than 25,000 must have been either killed or lost to service by exposure and the incredible hardships to which they had been exposed. Fifty thousand must be scattered in the various garrisons of the Empire; 20,000 must be about the Montenegrin and Servian frontiers; 50,000 had probably not responded to the call to arms or had been detained at home by sickness; 30,000 or more were in Asia Minor. Altogether, deducting the extraordinary demands upon the military resources of the Sultan, nothing led to the belief that there were more than 100,000 Turkish troops on the whole Danubian line, including Shumla and Varna, or, at the most liberal estimate, about half the number that the Russians would be able to bring to bear. Of these some 60,000 were probably at Rustchuk, 20,000 at Shumla, and the remainder at Varna Silistria, Hirsova, and Tchernavoda. Had he but a theoretical acquaintance with the country, it was possible that he might persuade himself to believe that Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna, and Shumla formed a Turkish quadrilateral, that Rustchuk had long since been prepared to meet the now threatening danger, that Silistria was in a perfect state of defence, Varna ready to ward off attack and Shumla to stand a siege, that guns of heavy calibre were ready on the ramparts, the Turks so prepared to take advantage of the topographical blessings showered on them by heaven, so as to make a Russian invasion almost an impossibility. He would that he could thus delude himself. From the Danube to Constantinople, from Nish to Burgas, nothing was ready. Money had failed. The fortresses were falling daily into greater ruin. They were unprovided with any modern improvement, well nigh bare of heavy ordnance, and where there was ordnance there was neither shot or shell. One regiment is armed with this rifle, another with that. Both were unserviceable. For neither were there catridges. Provisions were wanting, clothing was lacking, transport there was none. Add to this the terrible state which the troops are in. Egyptians, Ethiopians, natives of Bagdad, figpressers of Smyrna, have, throughout an usually severe winter, felt the frost and seen the snow to them unknown before, unprovided, too, with that clothing and nourishment which alone could protect them from the wintry blast and leave them fit for the coming struggle. The Stafford-house Committee was not formed an hour too soon, aye, it was too late he feared, unless liberally supported, to stem the ravages of exposure and disease. (Hear.) Now, the Turkish inferiority and mal-preparation on the Danube being admitted, what course should be adopted by Abdul Kerim Pasha and Suleiman Pasha? The former will, probably, be true to his reputation and be very slow to adopt any course at all. But great things might be expected of the latter. Yet, the best man for the situation is certainly the junior Brigadier in the Turkish Service, whose ability was universally recognized and who had the good wishes of every British soldier. He with Mehmet Ali and Bluhm Pasha—Germans in the service of the Porte—might speedily inaugurate a better state of things. It being probable that Rustchuk-Giurgevo would be the main point of attack, there a most vigorous resistance ought to be made by, say 20,000 men. The line of retreat on Shumla by the Railway would be open to the very last minute. At Silistria the passage must likewise be disputed—the retreat being secure—but at Turtokai a large defending force would run great risk. Varna should be garrisoned by not less than 10,000 men. Until the Danube was crossed there could be little use in keeping more than two or three brigades at Shumla, for the garrison will be brought up to 25,000 or 30,000 men when the Rustchuk and Sillistrian corps are driven back. They would then have fully 50,000 men unemployed. To risk these on the Danube with no means of retreat would be madness. No time should be lost in shipping them from Varna to Burgas. The gulf itself is very capable of defence, and throws out two peninsulas, which might be made very strong. At Aidos—the most central position for repulsing the hostile column as they debouch from the passes of the Balkans—an intrenched camp should be formed. If the Russians succeeded in forcing their way through the Balkans a stand ought to be made at Bujuk Derbend. That forced, nothing very serious intervened until within 20 miles of Constantinople. Yet the coast road is woody, mountainous, and difficult, affording many defensive positions. One word as to the defence of Constantinople. Three plans had been prepared, one by a Royal Engineer of unequalled ability, another by the Englishman, and the third by a German, in the service of the Sultan. These three plans all amount to much the same thing—the defence of the line—25 miles in length, extending from Derkos and Buyuk Chekniedji. As Sir John Burgoyne said months of labour might render this position impregnable by land. As yet, however, not a shovelful of earth had been turned. If strengthened, the position will be vigorously supported by sea, but with what chance of success nobody could say. He had taken no account of the influence that might be exercised by Austria on possible operations. That influence was very considerable, he had almost said paramount. Opposed to Russian view, the invading army was taken directly in flank, and the best troops would have to be detached to meet it. So serious would this be that it was very 'doubtful if in the face of it the Danube even could be crossed.' That was General Fadeyeff's opinion, and Russia had no abler man. If Austria decided to oppose by force of arms any encroachment upon Ottoman territory, and firmly showed that she meant to act up to her decision, there would be no war. (Applause.) But would she so decide, would she so declare herself? Self-interest would urge her to it. Yet the probability was she would let things take their course, trust to others equally menaced to fight her battles, and if the worst came to the worst, operate with almost certain effect upon the rear and flanks of the army exhausted by a long campaign supported by an empty exchequer. With respect to the naval aspect of the question, the 20 ironclads of Hobart Pasha were in the order in which so valued an officer might be expected to have them. What had the Russian to bring against them? He knew not. Thus ignorant it appeared impossible to foretell which Power would have the supremacy in the Black Sea. It was certain that some of the fleet must remain to guard the Bosphorus, some to protect the Dardanelles, until another nation intervenes. (Applause.) Thus not more than ten vessels would be available for free operation. Against these he believed the Russians would have three or four circular ironclads and a large fleet of gunboats, drawing very little water and heavily armed. But all this belonged entirely to the region of speculation, and he would conclude with the hope that whatever happened British interests might remain uninjured and intact.

The President moved a vote of thanks to Colonel Vincent for his lecture on a subject which day by day was growing in interest and importance.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

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20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

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NOTE.

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WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

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30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "UMBALLA," 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, and will be followed by the S. S. TRINACRIA on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES ..... Rs. 400.
Do. do. LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following manner, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge. Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10th MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15th TO 22nd FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Santipilly Rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B.I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th February 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th Feb.
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	2000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton: but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head (at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,835 Tons and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF ROUGH BRIMSTONE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder the undermentioned on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hugh D. Fisher & Co. and by order of Mr. Vijbhookundass Umrutlal.

V U—1/50—50 barrels rough brimstone ex "Dewa Gungadhur,"

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE Company will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 P. M.

6 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases T Red cambric.
1 bale pilot cloth.

An account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Khoja Datoobhoy Dossaney—

20 bales twist No. 10, manufactured by Mr. Dinshaw's Mill each bale 300 lb.

An account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Nanchund Pitamber—

10 bales mule twist No. 20, manufactured by New Coorla Mill, each 300 lb.

An account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Caderbhoy Khanbhoy—

I case gold paper.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OILPAINTING AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, at 1 P.M. an invoice of Oilpaintings and Oleographs imported in Bombay for the first time (without reserve) subject are Rostock, Bay of Naples, Fisherman of Brittany, Verona, Rulurung Home, Poultry Yard, Winter in the North, Lake Garda, the First Impression, The Frame house, Dutch Port, St Pierra, Venus in Wales, Cottage by the Stream, Dutch Market Place, Fruit Piece Deserts, Orange and Fig Seller, Dutchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Prints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, various fancy pictures, plain lithograph in various frames, card vaset, steel engraving in maple frames, single and double photographic frames, and other curious pictures in various frames.

Property on view from the 27th instant.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHABLESHWUR AND PANCHGUNNY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of March next, at one o'clock, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Executors and Trustees of the Last Will and Testament of the late William Alexander L. McKenzie, Esq., the undermentioned properties at Mahableshwur and Panchgunny:—

Lot 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement eleven acres and one goonta, with two bungalows standing thereon, respectively known as "Westwood" and "Park Hall," situate at Mahableshwur, and registered as property No. 24 in the office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur. These bungalows are furnished and in the same extensive compound and close to "Bella Vista" and "Rockdale," and are reckoned amongst the first-class bungalows on the hill. The annual assessment charged by Government is Rs. 11, at the rate of one rupee per acre, and the Local Fund cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee. "Westwood" is let out until the end of 1878 at the yearly rental of Rs. 1,200, and "Park Hall," which is now unoccupied, yields Rs. 700 a year.

Lot 2.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement eleven acres and twenty-five goontas, with the bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagle's Nest," situate at Mahableshwur, and registered as property No. 44 in the office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur. This bungalow, the roof of which was lately destroyed by fire, and the furniture of which is in an outhouse is situated in a prominent position close to Sidney Point (now Lodwick Point) Road and commands an extensive and very beautiful scene, and was yielding a yearly rent of Rs. 700. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14 at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre and the Local Fund cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee.

Lot 3.

All that piece of land, with the two bungalows standing thereon, known as "Willie Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Punchgunny. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and are accustomed to yield a monthly rent of Rs. 50 each.

Lot 4.

All those pieces of land, known as Plovers well plot and "Bazaar ground plot," situate at Punchgunny.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, Solicitors for Executors and Trustees.—Dated this 16th February 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 16.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, " 1-8 and " 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of Messrs. RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CAMA & Co. are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of a piece of VACANT LAND, situate opposite the St. Thomas' Cathedral. For particulars apply at the Office of the Trustees, 52, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, an English-built full-size MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, by Lewis, of Salisbury, with Lady's Folding Step, the property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

An English-built light stylish MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, of London, suitable for Arab Horses. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, arrived in Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1877.

NOTICE.—The following contracts for one year will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Tanna on the dates set opposite each:—

Toll Contract ..... 12th March 1877.
Ferry do. ..... 13th do.
Sand and Stone Contract ..... 13th do.
Right of levying fees for removal of stone from the plot of land at Elephanta lately leased to the Elphinstone Company ..... 13th do.

A. JERVOISE.
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 17th February 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MOULDING SAND.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,400 cubic yards of best quality COUNTRY MOULDING SAND to be delivered within 3 months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders "endorsed," and which must specify the rate per cubic yard delivered loaded into waggons either at Wadi Bunder or the Grass Siding, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 1st March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Sample lots of sand each weighing not less than two pounds must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th February 1877.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83, 1ST AUGUST 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £14, £8 AND £4 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon each such Share (making £16 per Share, £10 and £6 per Share respectively called up) on or before the 29th day of March next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of March, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in the course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of March next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st April next.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1877.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.

No.				
No. 1	Pill Phosphori pur, per bottle			Re. 1 14
No. 3	Ditto	ditto	et Quinæ. Invaluable after low and intermittent fevers.	1 14
No. 4	Ditto	ditto	ditto et Nucis Vom.	1 14
No. 5	Ditto	ditto	Phosphori Fort.	1 14
No. 7	Ditto	ditto	Cum Ferro	1 14
No. 8	Ditto	ditto	Cum Do et Quina	1 14
No. 9	Ditto	ditto	Compound	1 14
No. 10	Ditto	ditto	Cum Morphia	1 14
No. 11	Ditto	ditto	Cum Canubis Indi	1 14
No. 12	Ditto	ditto	et Aconiti	1 14
No. 13	Ditto	ditto	Cum Ferro et Nucis Vom.	1 14
No. 14	Ditto	ditto	Cum Aloes et Nucis Vom. An excellent remedy for habitual constipation, &c.	1 14
No. 15	Ditto	Phosphori et Zinci		1 14
No. 16	Ditto	ditto	Cum Ferro et Aloes	1 14
No. 17	Ditto	ditto	Compound Fort.	1 14
No. 18	Ditto	ditto	Cum Quina et Aloes	1 14
No. 19	Ditto	ditto	et Degitalis	1 14
No. 20	Ditto	ditto	et Cantharides	1 14

M. B. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
40 Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAR PET, both letters received. Awaiting further information. All well. Usual address.—FRED.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FIRTH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
" " with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with combination Presser.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA:—2, LAZARUS & Co., DALHOUSIE SQUARE.
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!
ALL TASTES SERVED.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30	" 3 4
" 3	TRIUMPH	" 28	" 3 0
" 4	IONE	" 24	" 2 8

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE	" 18	" 2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15	" 1 12

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
" 6	MEDON	" 20	" 2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18	" 2 0
" 8	INDIA	" 18	" 2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15	" 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA	" 15	" 1 12
" 15	FAIRY	" 14	" 1 10

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above manufactory prominently to notice, it being as he believes the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits, that in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable,—rivaling those from the best known Continental manufactories,—and he invites the true criterion of excellence,—Public trial,—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats ..... 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BETS for the RACES.

FOR A LADY.

Gold Bracelet.
Gold Brooch.
Gold Eardrops.
Gold Locket.
Gold Necklet.
Gold Chain.
Gold Ring.
Tiger Claw Jewellery.
Coin Jewellery.
Cuttack Jewellery.
Lucknow Jewellery.
Jet Jewellery.
Coloured Silk Dress,
16 yards, Rs. 65.
Black Silk Dress,
16 yards, Rs. 55.
Muslin Dress,
Rs. 20.
Paris Fan,
Rs. 10 to Rs. 80.
Paris Bonnet,
Rs. 15 to Rs. 70.
Paris Shoes,
Rs 10 to Rs. 40.
Paris Boots.
Albanian Shawl,
Rs. 60.
Silk Jacket,
Rs. 30 to Rs. 200.
Lace Polonaise.
Kid Gloves.
Lace Handkerchiefs
Porcelain Bouquets.
Silk Umbrella.
Paris Sunshade.
Guerlain Perfumery.
Watteaux Statuette.
Opera Glass.
Oxydized Belt.
Gilt Chatelaine.
Silver Satchell.

FOR A GENTLEMAN.

Gold Studs.
Gold Solitaires.
Gold Links.
Gold Scarf Pin.
Gold Scarf Ring.
Gold Signet Ring.
Gold Albert Chain.
Gold Locket.
Charms.
Black Hat.
Drab Hat.
Despatch Box,
Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.
Kid Gloves.
Bordered Handkerchiefs.
Silk Pugree.
Cigar Cabinet.
Literary Cabinet.
Ivory Chessmen.
Silk Umbrella.
Walking Stick.
Field Glass.
Dressing Case.
Dressing Bag.
Courier Bag.
Seal Skin Smoking Cap.
Plated Travelling Cup.
Pocket Flask.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Readesses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPPING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe, with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body of moveable to Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London*, and *Vienna*.

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Dues, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bed-rooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavement of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIRCLOTH China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for half-doors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

ICE-MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in three minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867) They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE is now OPEN for use of Members until 10 P.M. The SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 6 per quarter. For forms of admission, &c apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute.

THE WIFE of a retired Officer residing at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is desirous of TAKING CHARGE of CHILDREN whose parents are in India, to be educated with her own. A Resident Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. FOSTER, The Jasmines, Silverdale, Sydenham.

HOME FOR INDIAN CHILDREN—MRS. SHARP, widow of a Solicitor, residing at 5, Thicket Road, Penge, (close to the Crystal Palace) is desirous of taking charge of and educating Children whose Parents are abroad. An exceedingly happy Home, and every attention may be relied upon. References can be made to P. V. JAMES, R. N., Bombay, whose little boy Mrs. S. has care of.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 6 P.M.

N. R. OLIVER, } Honorary Secretaries.
C. YOUNG,

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TAXA,
WITH HER COMPANY, ARE COMING TO BOMBAY.
THEIR OPENING NIGHT WITH THE OPERA OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS
WILL BE ABOUT THE 24th INSTANT.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA to be held on the Twenty-first day of February.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race.—For *bona fide* Ship's Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race.—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* Ship's Boats. Starting handicapped.

Third Race.—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

Fourth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Fifth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Sixth Race.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than Four Boats to start.

Seventh Race.—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten Oars (European Crews).

Eighth Race.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Ninth Race.—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-Oared outrigged Boats. Course ¾ a mile.

Tenth Race.—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

Eleventh Race.—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five oars. Not fewer than four to start.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

We the Undersigned Shareholders of the New Colaba Company, Limited, holding in the aggregate not less than 200 Shares, and duly qualified to vote, hereby request you to call an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Company, to transact the following business, viz:—

I. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by striking out therefrom Clauses Nos. 115, 116, and 117.

II. To alter Clause 98 by striking out therefrom the words "or by his being Treasurer, Manager, Secretary, or Solicitor or Member of any firm being Treasurers, Managers, Secretaries or Solicitors of the Company."

III. To alter the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting the word "Manager" for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" or for the words "Secretaries" or "Treasurers" or "Secretary" or "Treasurer," as the case may be, in Clauses 3, 45, 56, 97, 100, 102, 113, 114 of the said Articles.

IV. To insert after Clause 104 the following Clause:—"The Directors shall have power, either in writing under the seal of the Company or by resolution of the Board, to appoint and employ in or for the purposes of the transaction and management of the affairs and business of the Company, or otherwise for the purposes thereof and from time to time to remove or suspend any Manager, Banker, Solicitor, Clerk, Broker, Agent, or other Officer as they shall think proper, with such powers and duties and upon such terms as to duration of Office, remuneration, or otherwise as the Directors shall think fit. Provided always that the first Manager of the Company shall be appointed by vote of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders." Such Clause to be numbered 104 A.

V. To alter the headings of the Articles of Association by substituting Nos. "XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI," for Nos. "XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII," respectively.

VI. To alter the numbers of the Clauses of the said Articles by substituting Nos. 115 up to 143, both inclusive, for Nos. 118 up to 146, both inclusive.

VII. To alter Clause 85 by substituting the word "ten" for the word "five" and thereby raising the qualification of a Director to ten shares instead of five as at present.

VIII. To insert after Clause 101 the following Clause:—"The Manager of the Company shall not be eligible as a Director." Such Clause to be numbered 101 A.

Dated this 27th day of January 1877.

(Sd.) C. W. L. Jackson,
" A. M. Gubbay,
By his Attorney,
E. A. Sassoon,
" E. S. Gubbay.
H. J Shellein,
Ramjee Madowjee,
Narrotumdass Madowdass,
(Sd.) Jno. Macfarlane,
" S. Shapoorjee,
" Vurjeevundass Madowdass
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
E D. Sassoon,
And 41 others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 7th February 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE political telegrams which we publish in another column throw little, if any, additional light on the Continental situation, nor do the quotations for the funds help us in any way, Consols having advanced from 95⅝ to 95¾, while French Rentes have receded from 106¼ to 106. Private advices, however, we hear give somewhat gloomy anticipations of the immediate future, and there can be no doubt that a very general expectation prevails that war will be declared at the expiration of the Conference. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been going from bad to worse of late. Reuter's report of yesterday calls the market dull, sales 8,000 bales, prices 1-16d. per lb. lower all round, and to-day's closing message is again dull, sales only 3,000 bales, prices showing a further drop of 1-16d. or a decline of 3-16d. on the week. The heavy receipts at the American ports may still be accepted as the chief cause of the depression, but something is also due to the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, and even with light receipts we question whether the market would improve until people can see their way clearer as to the future. As will be observed from the figures given below the receipts at the American ports are now 116,000 bales ahead of last season, and we may therefore put the total yield at 4½ millions certain with a possibility of 4¾ being reached, a position which cannot be taken as favouring higher prices.

To-day's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot 12⅝ cents, May shipment 13⅛ cents, a decline of ⅛ and 1/16 cent per lb. respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date compare with the previous two years as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	120,000	109,000	95,000
,, Exports to U. K.	76,000	62,000	63,000
,, ,, to Continent	18,000	58,000	25,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,408,000	3,291,000	2,825,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,398,000	1,223,000	1,160,300
,, ,, Continent ,,	669,000	762,000	465,000
,, Stock at the Ports	900,000	873,000	843,000

	This week.	Last week		
Saturday's Receipts	11,000	15,000	12,000	9,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant shows as follows against the corresponding date on the two preceding years :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds	2,950,000	2,936,910	2,893,190
,, ,, ,, Surats	252,000	442,310	643,760

For the U. K. only the figures stand as follows :—

Stock in Liverpool	846,000	843,320	773,170
Do. London	32,000	67 830	131,300
American Afloat	380,000	247,000	297,000
E. Indian ,,	79,000	86,000	171,000
	1,337,000	1,244,150	1,372 470
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 13-16d.	6¾d.	7¾d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.	4 5-16d.	5 3 16d.
Difference	1⅜d.	2 5 16d.	2 11 16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday according to Reuter was dull at unchanged prices, but private advices report purchases feasible at a decline of fully 1½d. and in some cases 3d. per piece.

In Mincing Lane yesterday Coffee was unaltered in value, as also was Cocoanut Oil. Bombay Linseed and Rapeseed was quoted 6d. per quarter lower. Calcutta sorts unchanged.

Reuter gives no fresh quotation for Bar Silver, but private telegrams report it weak and declining.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, for no appparent reason unless it be the continued steadiness in Calcutta and absence of demand for remittance here, has been firm with an advance of 1 16d. to ⅛ per Rupee. There has not been much business done, the rise, as usual, tending to keep the few Bills that are making out of the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 13-16d to ⅞d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d. to 3-16	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weaker to-day, with sellers but no buyers at the following quotations :—Fours, Rs. 98¾; Fours and a half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

SHARES are dull and in most cases lower in value. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent easier. Press property is out of favour and difficult of sale. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular. We notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Colaba, and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, but there is a decline of Rs. 30 in Alliance, Rs. 35 in Coorla, Rs. 100 in Hyderabad, Rs. 20 in Soonderdass, Rs. 50 in Victoria and Rs. 5 in Great Eastern. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 15, making them Rs. 1,000 per share.

COTTON—This has been one of the dullest of the many dull days this season; buyers, as a rule, have been out of the market at almost any price, and offers of a concession of Rs. 2 per candy on the part of sellers have not led to much business. Up-country markets are now coming a trifle nearer our level, but the difficulty at Home in placing Surats to arrive at almost any price, will necessitate a further considerable drop before buyers are attracted. Speculators for a rise will doubtless do all they can to keep rates up as long as possible, and it is currently reported that in Mowa one large Bombay dealer is steadily buying up all the small parcels of New Cotton as they come to hand, at rates showing a loss of Rs. 10 per candy and upwards on Bombay in order to maintain a high rate for the next Sutta settlement. Such operations may be feasible when arrivals are as at present insignificant, but when Cotton begins to come in more freely it ceases to be practicable, and the reaction in prices is all the more rapid. As things now look, there seems a probability of considerable losses falling upon some of the larger speculators, but they are not widespread enough to cause any uneasiness. To-day's quotations are :—

Best Hingunghaut,	ready	Rs. 210	per candy p. f.
,, Ginned Broach,	,,	,, 208	,,
,, Akote	,,	,, 198	,,
Good Omra.	,,	,, 196	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 193	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 189	,,
Good Dhollera	,,	,, 197	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,,	,, 193	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	,, 190	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but very steady. For Liverpool via Canal the quotation is still £2 5, although few engagements have been made. By sail business is reported to have been done at £2 3 9 in the County of Caithness.

PIECE GOODS are still dull with a very small business passing. Stocks are in excess of current requirements, and buyers therefore only operate when tempted by a concession in price. Yarns are weaker again.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	688½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,000
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20½p. a.	660
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	25 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,400
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	840
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	985
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,050
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	[illegible] p.s	1,380
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,285
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,000
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,14[illegible]
K. Muncherjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,25[illegible]	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,2[illegible]
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	27
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,345
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,375
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	925
Nariad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Soonderdass Spinning	660	1,000	all	50 p.s.	890
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½p.s	1,750
Bombay Gas Company	1,400	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	[illegible]0 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	[illegible]	[illegible] p. s.	22[illegible]
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	250	100	[illegible] p. ct	7[illegible]
Mechanics' buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	3 p. ct	20
Treacher and Co.	1,950	500	all	3 p. ct	445
Vingas Patent Slip Co.	5,00[illegible]	200	all	6 p. ct	83

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February compared with that for 6th February :—

LIABILITIES.	6th February.			13th February.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,71,164	2	5	16,71,164	2	5
Treasury Balance	1,48,87,411	6	0	1,69,30,456	14	10
Other Deposits	2,34,78,161	2	2	2,24,37,883	5	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,62,284	9	2	2,10,354	4	8
Sundries	6,06,108	1	8	6,54,197	3	2
Rs.	6,08,05,129	5	5	6,19,04,035	14	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,05,98,400	13	9	1,04,53,055	3	9
Loans on Govt. Securities	16,98,035	4	4	16,87,635	4	4
Credits on ditto	42,18,337	10	6	41,70,683	13	11
Bills Discounted	1,44,5[illegible],99	2	7	1,48,48,944	8	9
Balances with other Banks	5,95,401	13	10	5,63,540	13	0
Bullion	10,082	0	9	10,082	0	9
Dead Stock	10,44,448	11	11	10,49,8[illegible]	2	8
Stamps	11,308	12	5	11,121	15	5
Sundries	4,45,512	10	7	3,84,070	4	4
Cash at Head Office	1,06,38,942	10	0	1,0[illegible],93,570	2	2
Do. at Branches	1,26,94,839	10	9	1,45,40,403	10	0
Rs.	6,08,05,129	5	5	6,19,04,035	14	11

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 10th February, 1877 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	83,95,489	7	10
Other Deposits	86,86,945	10	0
Cash Credits	4,95,271	7	8
Post Bills	8,287	3	5
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,31,10,993	12	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,10,71,743	3	9
Govt. Securities	30,02,607	4	0
Loans	18,75,5[illegible]	14	6
Account of Credits	7,2,731	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	41,83,688	3	8
Dead Stock	2,28,753	14	0
Bills of Exchange	15,71,085	5	0
Due by other Banks	4,74,880	0	0
Rs.	2,31,10,993	12	11

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS AND PRICE OF SILVER.

(*Economist.*)

ALLOTMENT of India Council Bills, and price of silver on day of issue, for six months ending 31st Dec. 1876.

Date.	Presidency.	Amount in Rupees	Bills. Rate.	Bills. Percentage.	Telegraphic Transfers. Rate.	Telegraphic Transfers. Percentage.	Price of Bar Silver. Per oz Std.
			s. d.		s. d.		d.
July 5	Calcutta Bombay Madras	37,40,000 16,00,000 2 0 0	1 6⅞ 1 6⅞ 1 6⅞	In full In full In full			47¼
— 19	Calcutta Bombay	6,00,000 0,06,000	1 6⅞ 1 6 9-16	In full In full			48½
Aug 2	Calcutta Bombay Madras	33 34 000 30,00,000 6,66,000	1 7½ 1 7½ 1 7½	33 o/o 33 o/o 33 o/o			51 to 51½
— 16*	Calcutta Bombay Madras	11,70 000 15,30 000 0,00,000	1 8½ 1 8½ 1 8½	98 o/o In full 98 o/o			52[illegible]
— 23*	Calcutta	5,00 000	8				52
— 30	Calcutta	20,52,000	1 7¾				51½
Sept 6	Calcutta Bombay Madras	9 47 000 14.80,000 73,000	1 7½ 1 7½ 1 7½	36 o/o 36 o/o 36 o/o			51¼
— 13	Calcutta Bombay	20,00,000 5,00,000	1 7⅝ 1 7⅝	88 o/o In full			51½
— 20	Calcutta Bombay Madras	27 01,000 7,00 000 99,000	1 7¾ 1 7¾ 1 7¾	99 o/o In full 9 o/o	1 7 13-16 1 7 13-16 1 7 13-16	In full In full In full	51½
— 27	Calcutta Bombay Madras	19,41,000 10 78,000 4,81,000	1 8 3-16 1 8 3-16 1 8 3-16	In full In full In full	1 8 3-16 1 8 3-16 1 8 3-16	86 o/o 86 o/o 86 o/o	52 9/16
Oct 4	Calcutta Bombay Madras	14,38,000 15 0,000 5,62,000	1 8 1 8 1 8	In full 89 o/o In full	1 8 1 8	32 o/o 32 o/o	52
— 11	Calcutta Bombay Madras	19,94,000 5,00,000 6,000	1 8 1 8 1 8	31 o/o 20 o/o 1 o/o			52¼
— 18	Calcutta	35 00 000			1 8¼	63 o/o	52¼
— 25	Calcutta Bombay	13 00 00 15 0 ,00	1 8 9-16 1 8½	In full 57 o/o	1 8 9-16	57 o/o	53½
Nov 1	Calcutta Bombay Madras	20,18 000 14, 2,000 30,000	1 8¾ 1 8¾ 1 8¾	In full In full In full	1 8¾ 1 8¾ 1 8¾	75 o/o 75 o/o 75 o/o	53¾
— 8	Calcutta Bombay	20,00,000 15 00 000	1 8¾ 1 8¾	In full In full	1 8¾ 1 8¾	In full 66 o/o	54
— 15	Calcutta Bombay	20,00 000 15 00,000	1 8⅝ 1 8⅝	14 o/o 35 o/o			54
— 22	Calcutta Bombay Madras	9,35,000 15,00,000 62,000	1 8⅝ 1 8⅝ 1 8⅝	10 o/o 30 o/o 10 o/o	1 8 15-16 1 8 15-16	10 o/o 10 o/o	54½
— 29	Calcutta Bombay Madras	19 30,000 15,00,000 70,000	1 9¼ 1 9¼ 1 9¼	14 o/o 20 o/o 14 o/o			55
Dec 6	Calcutta Bombay Madras	19.70,000 15,00,000 3,000	1 9⅜ 1 9⅜ 1 9⅜	49 o/o 42 o/o 49 o/o	1 9 9-16 1 9 9-16	49 o/o 49 o/o	56
— 13‡	Calcutta Bombay Madras	26,81 000 6,19,000 2,0 ,000	1 10 17-32 1 10 13 32 1 10⅝	In full In full In full	1 10 17-32 1 10 13-32 1 10⅝	35 o/o 35 o/o 95 o/o	58½ to 58¾
— 20	Calcutta Bombay Madras	17.34,000 15,60,000 2,66,000	1 9¼ 1 9¼ 1 9¼	12 o/o 6 o/o 12 o/o			56¾
— 27	Calcutta Bombay Madras	27,00,000 6.00 000 2,00,000	1 9¼ 1 9¼ 1 9¼	50 o/o 50 o/o 50 o/o			56½

* Notification that tenders would be received on 23rd inst. for 50 lakhs; in interval applications would be entertained for 25 lakhs, at minimum rate of 1s. 9d.

† Notification that tenders would be received every week for 25 lakhs difference in allotment (if any) to be carried over to the following week.

‡ Advance in rate of about 4 per cent.; highest price obtained for nearly two years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ANNIE ROYDEN, 1,175 tons, Captain R. J. Thomas, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s. s. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain J. Green, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, via Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J Patterson, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast, with Mrs and Miss Greenbury as passengers.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE ship ORIFLAME, 1 417 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool October 6th, with a cargo of coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Major Gillespie and servant For Cannanore.—Lieut P. L. Williams, Lieut. A. Bell, and Quarter Master J. Knox. For Beypore.—Major and Mrs. Wellesley. For Carwar.—Mr. Haselden. For different ports.—Thirteen deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Austria, Captain Bozzoni, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Genoa.—From Genoa—Mrs Luisa Kerner and one child, Mr Fox, Mr Cenati Gerolimo, Mr and Mrs Reiffrschneid, and sister, Mr Kleyser, Mr Perico Sebastiano, Mr Carossi Giacomo, Mr Bertolotto Everardo, Mr Conte Ginseppi Dolfin Boldo, Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee M D. From Naples—Mr Thoris, and Mr Stifter. From Aden—Mahomed Essa and Ismal Essa.

WE (*Englishman*) have been favoured by the Master Attendant with the following copy of an extract from the log of the Ship Douglas Castle, dated the 9th of February :—"In Lat. 8·38 S. Long. 70·48 E., January 3rd 1877, at 4 P.M , sighted the hull of a ship on fire. At 6 P.M., sent the chief officer on board; it being dark, could not discern anything as regards her name, as she was completely gutted out. Apparently a quantity of coals in the lower hold still burning. On the windlass purchase was the name of Rankin and Blackmore, Greenock; on bread tanks Thomas Barkley and Co., Glasgow, and a girl figurehead.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. MEMFI, 1,248 tons, Captain G. Dencich, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Trieste January 21st, via Suez, Jeddah, Aden, and the Suez Canal, with three first class, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Trieste.—1 case silk, 32 packages piecegoods, 14 cases glassware, 60 cases beer, 1 case hardware, 18 cases colour, 1 case and 2 barrels wine, 14 cases cigars, 66 cases paper, 3 cases beads, 89 cases candles, 5 cases medicine, and 3 cases music books. From Constantinople.—2 boxes wine. From Port Said.—2 cases tobacco, and 91 boxes storax liquid From Jeddah.—4 cases merchandise, 24 bags almonds, 13 packages hides, 93 bags gum and 125 boxes specie. From Aden.—100 boxes kerosine oil, and 1 case honey.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Oriflame	Hughes	Liverpool, Oct 6.
17	Memfi (s)	Dencich	Trieste, Jan 21.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Mandvie, Feb 15.
	H M S [illegible]rton	T[illegible]	Zanzibar, Jan 15.
	[illegible]dale	Ha[illegible]field	Shields, Oct 9.
	Kin[illegible] Castle	Coc[illegible]an	Leith, Oct 5
	[illegible]	Christian	Sunderland, Oct 4.
	Austria (s)	Bozzoni	Genoa, Jan 24.
18	[illegible]mor (s)	Brew	Suez, Jan 12.
	[illegible]	Davies	Cardiff Sept 23.
	Porus (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Feb 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Shakespear	McGregor	H ll.
	Penang (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.
	[illegible] (s)	Peterson	Calcutta.
	Madras (s)	Green	Calcutta, via Tuticorin.

The ship Annie Royden, Thomas, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Memfi, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Pearl, Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pehiwa, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship County of Caithness, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Ngapoota (s)	Winter	Rangoon, Feb 4.
	City of Venice (s)	Barrie	Liverpool, Jan. 10.
	Lord Northbrook	[illegible]	Rangoon.
	Philosopher	Evans	Liverpool, Oct 19.
14	Darien (s)	[illegible]	Kumer[illegible]
	Edith W[illegible]	Clark	Bombay, Dec 7.
	Cutch Merchant	N[illegible]coda	Malabar Coast, Jan 1.
	Saint Mirren	Grosart	Sunderland, Oct 17.
	Souverain	Sangster	Reunion, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
13 Mecca (s)
Kurrachee (s)
M[illegible]kara (s)
Navarino (s)
Fazel Currim
14 Howsang (s)
Memnon
Viceroy (s)
Lorne (s)
Reliance (s)
Malta
Carrie Clark
Castlemaine
John Clark
Susan Gilmore
Futtay Moombaruck

PASSENGERS.

Per Ngapoota.—Mrs. Winter and 2 children.
Per City of Venice.—Mr. T. H. Wilson, Lieut. G. Wilson R. N. Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Darien—An Iron Ship (showed P Q H G) in Lat 19 4, Long 86 36 E, with painted ports bound to Calcutta all well.

By Saint Mirren—3 th October 876, Barque Athel Rerud in Lat 38 N, Long 9·4 W. from Clyde to San Francisco 16th November 876, Barque Widderwere in Lat 11 23 N, Long 21·13 W, from Antwerp to Hong-Kong 30 days out Marg Mark of Liverpool bound to south 8th December 1876. Ship Glenmorganshire of London in Lat 35·24 S, Long 12·55 W, bound to Hong Kong, all well. 56 days out 15th December 1876. Ship John Rennie in Lat 4·4 S, Long 15 10 E from London to Porte Adelaide, 64 days out 24th December 1876 S S Nemesis in Lat 41·51 S Long 51·30 E from London to Melbourne, 31 days out 28th December 1876, ship White Rose of London in Lat 38·29 S, Long 68·50 E 90 days out 17th December 1876. Barque Glasbilim in at 43 S, Long 24·50 S, from Rio Janeiro to Rangoon, 18 days out 21st January, Ship Philomena in Lat 05 N, Long 88·14 E, from Liverpool to Rangoon 1 5 days out 31st January Ship Zelica in Lat 15·14 N, Long 82·24 E, from Bombay to Bassein, 19 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
12	Goa (s)	Bombay.
	Araby	Calcutta.
13	Tiger	Calcutta.
	Isurium	False Point.
14	Australia	Southampton.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
13	Goa (s)	Calcutta and N. Ports
14	Julia H.	Coconada.
	John Chapman	Cothapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S S Oriental — From Port Blair, — Mr Shandley From Moulmien —Mr Pegg. From Rangoon —Major L' Estrange, four children, one infant, Surgeon M E Murphy. From Masulipatam—Mr John Duff and servant, fourteen men and one boy.

Per P and O S S Australia —From Southampton to Madras—Col Puckle, Miss Campbell, and Mrs Gibson From Brindisi to Madras — Mr and Mrs Grose, infant and ayah. From Galle to Madras—Mrs Renard From Galle to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Baugh, four children, two infants, Mr Tail, Mr Bitchie, Mr and Mrs Lewis and infants. From Madras to Calcutta—Col Napier Campbell, and servant Mr Livesay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S Goa—To Bimlipatam—Mr R F Chisholm. To Gopaulpore —1 st Class Hospital A st. J Venoatachelum. To Calcutta —Mr and Mrs Moung Hla Oung, infant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome s—8 casks hardware, George Lockhart and Co; 5 cask hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola; 352 bundles sheet iron. Damoder Pragjee.

Macedonia s—4 cases polished plate glass, Dorabhaw Cursetjee.

Zerbino s—50 cases bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodbhan; 83 packages iron nails and 1 package hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Aegean s—10 cases glassware, E P Mohomed; 61 kegs iron nails, Aaroodin Pozala 1.

Dixon s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Atholl s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Branksome Hall s—3 casks hardware Geo Johagan.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—5 hogsheads porter, Cowasjee Manuckjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, C Bouoevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Swaledale s—35 bales wool Gangjee Thakersey; 100 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Canjee Amudjee; 112 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

Branksome Hall s—5½ bales hemp, and 31 bales wool, Vulubdas Vundrawandass; 3 209 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 1 0 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 8 0 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 24 bales cotton, J C Bubby and Co; 20 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Macedonia—17,500 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 500 bales cotton W Nicol and Co.

South Tyne s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR LONDON.

Bewick s—8½ cwts nuxvomica, and 500 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum; 872½ cwts sandal wood, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 6 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

Cathay s—13 bales hides, Mohomedbhoy Corjee; 4 bales hides and 6 cases fishmaws, Mohomed Allana; 400 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 59 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Teheran s—67½ cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida—90 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—4½cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1,500 baskets onion, Abdool Kasim; 300 baskets onions, Pullonsey Dhunjee; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 148 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 2½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola N ormo amed; 97 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 26 bales twist, Hormusjee Manuckjee Vacha; 197 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 34 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium. Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 23 chests opium, Khetsedass J Khiram; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 24 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th February 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29°987
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	70·3
General Direction of wind	ESE, SSW, ESE, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	234

HIGH COURT.—19TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others.—F Chalk.

388-75—P Kawasjee Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhbhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lalavahoo and another vs Pemjee Moolijee and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and B and C.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagadass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C.Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Bacrishna and B.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sankers vs Neubai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.

429-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjeewandass Madhowdass.

218-76—Prescot and Winter A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram Allarucia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY)

LONG CAUSES.

416-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Donga Heera and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.- Part heard.

417-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

572 74—Khundeao M—Damoodher Succaram and others vs Henry Gamble &c—S a d T., Balchrisna and B.

647-76—Mr C Smale—Ema Rose Morton vs Cursetjee Dinshaw Kumbatta and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

632-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Horgovun Chuttoo vs Maneorvahoo widow—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

688-75—Janardhun and Ghandbhoy—Jewraj Dungarsi vs Dhankuvur widow and another—N N Kothare.

4-76—Janardhun and Ghandbhoy—Jevraj Dungarsi vs Jeeveevahoo—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

26-77—In person—J Macfarlane vs Madowjee Mooljee.

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—J Macfarlane—Dajeeba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

15 76—Jefferson and Payne—Sakulchund and Nagardas vs Dajeeba Gopal—J Macfarlane—Part heard.

27-76—Mr L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Junnabai—Jefferson and Payne.

699-76—Prescot and Winter—The C D'Escompte De Paris vs Madowjee Mooljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhojra Dysar—Rimington, Hore and Langley

64-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ardashir Merwanjee—Muljee and Bomanjee.

679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Arthur Hurst vs D Okeeffe —Prescot and Winter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee FitzGerald, Capt, Madras 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Aurungabad.

FEBRUARY 17.

Ross, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY. 17.

Bell, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt, on leave, to Cannanore.
Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Beypore.
Knox, Quarter Master, Madras 48th Regt, on sick leave, to Cannanore.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Belgaum.
Makellar, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, to Kirkee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CANDY—January 25th, at Cheltenham, the wife of R. E. Candy, Civil Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEGGATT—February 11th, at Bellary, the wife of Colonel E. Owen Leggatt, Commanding 27th Regiment, of a son.

PIL—February 18th, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. Richard Pile, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FELLOWES—12th February, at Delhi, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Halford Fellowes, 23rd Pioneers, of a son.

GREY—11th February, at Ferozepore, the wife of Major Grey, B. S. C., of a daughter.

MAHONY—14th February, at Calcutta, the wife of H. C. Mahony, Esq., of a son.

MONTPINCON.—16th February, at Ajmere, Rajpootana la Marquise de Bourbel de Montpincon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—3 d February, at Dehra Dun, Isabelle, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

DALY.—9th February, at Capper House Hotel, Madras, from abscess of the Liver, Nugent Daly, Forest Department, Mysore, aged 38 years.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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- English Commercial Letter.
- Turkish Affairs.
- The Army.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

RUSSIA, it seems, is still awaiting the reply of the Powers to the circular in which she meekly asked them if they meant to use force in order to compel Turkey to give effect to the reforms urged upon the Porte by the Conference. Great Britain has not yet replied, but the speeches already made by various members of the Ministry show what the tenour of her reply must be. The allies of Russia in the British Parliament are now evidently bent on obtaining a distinct definition of what the Government understands by the phrase, that England will "respect the "independence and integrity of the Turkish "Empire." If they could but once get this vague phrase translated into precise terms, as for instance to the effect that England would not consider it a violation of the Treaty of Paris for a Russian army to cross the Danube or to advance as far as the Balkans, Russia would know exactly how to act so as to carry out her own designs without provoking the hostility of England. Lord Beaconsfield's Government acts wisely, therefore, in not yet formulating a *casus belli*, but reserving to itself the right to interfere whenever the independence of Turkey is endangered. The only danger is that England may wait too long; but the firm tone of the Ministerial speeches is reassuring in this respect.

THE purport of the speech made by Mr. Ravenscroft at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, in introducing his Bill for the amendment of the Cotton Frauds Act, seems to have been to announce himself as the Saviour of the Cotton Trade of Western India. It appears, from the historical sketch with which he favoured the Council, that about the year 1863 Indian cotton exported from Bombay had become so "infamously dirty" that the English manufacturers "said unless there were a very "marked improvement they would set aside "Indian cotton altogether and have nothing "whatever to do with it." They must have been men of a proud stomach, those English manufacturers, to make this virtuous resolve, at a time when they really had nothing but Indian cotton to depend upon to keep their mills going. Alarmed, however, by the threat, the merchants of Bombay rushed in a body to Sir Bartle Frere, who was then Governor of this Presidency, and asked him to save them from ruin. This His Excellency kindly promised to do, and he accordingly had the Cotton Frauds Act passed and appointed Mr. Ravenscroft to execute it. Mr. Ravenscroft modestly says that he did the work entrusted to him "to the best of his ability," but evidently no one could have done it better, for the system which he introduced and which has remained in force up to the present day has had the effect, he says, of purifying the reputation of Indian cotton and enabling it to keep its hold on the English market. Unfortunately, the value of his labours is not appreciated by the perverse and stiff-necked generation of British merchants that has succeeded the enlightened leaders of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1863 who emulated Indian officials in caring for nothing but the interests of their adopted country. Still Mr. Ravenscroft is not disheartened, and abates not a jot of his splendid self confidence. He has, he says, "invariably and "consistently asserted" that the Act has worked well and he remains of that opinion, notwithstanding all that has been urged or may be urged to the contrary.

This sort of consistency, which is proof against all reasoning, is by no means uncommon; and it is not with the expectation of accomplishing Mr. Ravenscroft's conversion to sound views of political economy that we invite him to put his theory, about the danger he imagines the Indian cotton trade was exposed to before the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act, to a test which ought to be conclusive. After people in England had begun to complain of the condition of Indian cotton the greater part of a year elapsed before the Legislative Council of Bombay began to deal with the matter, and the Act was not passed till the middle of the third year of the American War. Now, during all this period, Indian cotton must have been, if Mr. Ravenscroft's opinion be correct, in extreme peril, and the trade statistics ought to show that there was for a time at least a great falling off in the English demand. We need hardly say that no such falling off took place, and that every pound of Indian cotton which could be sent forward in 1862 63, adulterated or unadulterated, was eagerly bought up in Liverpool. Mr. Ravenscroft is, in fact, the victim of a delusion. We remember perhaps better than anyone else now in Bombay the circumstances connected with the passing of the Cotton Frauds Act; and we can confirm Mr. Graham's statement that the mercantile community was far from unanimous in favour of the measure. But at that time public opinion in this city was overborne by the influence of two or three very wealthy mercantile houses, whose speculations in cotton were on such a gigantic scale that it was quite impossible for their European staff in Bombay to inspect one-tenth part of their purchases. This kind of business paid very well so long as prices remained tolerably low on this side, and at the same time all the rubbish swept out of the country found a ready sale at Liverpool. But by and-bye prices rose to a high level in Western India, and then merchants who had exported their hundreds of thousands of bales of carelessly inspected cotton found it exceedingly inconvenient to be called upon by their English correspondents to pay heavy redrafts on account of the bad quality of much of the cotton they had shipped The remedy lay, of course, in their own hands; but, instead of employing skilled inspectors and classifiers of cotton to do the work thoroughly, they had recourse to the expedient of making use of the Government of Bombay, with which they could then do what they liked, to coerce the natives into selling pure, unadulterated cotton. We protested, at the time, against the Bill as wrong in principle, but ours was a voice crying in the wilderness, and opposition was silenced by representations that the measure was only an experiment, that it would not be harshly enforced, and that its moral effect would be good. The exceptional state of affairs, too, in Bombay during the American War was then accepted as an excuse for several grotesque measures of legislation. When the merchants of Bombay came to their senses, they began to perceive the iniquity of an Act which hampered trade and empowered officers of the Government to practise much oppression on the growers of cotton, for the sake of maintaining a high standard of quality in the cotton exported. For many years now they have consistently striven to get the Act abolished; but Mr. Ravenscroft makes an extraordinary blunder in supposing they are actuated by any other motive than a desire to set trade free.

Mr. Donald Graham, whose excellent speech may have shown Mr. Ravenscroft that there are other merchants besides Mr. Bythell who can expose the injustice of the Cotton Frauds Act, pointed out that the payment of fees does not fall on the merchants, and that the present system of classifying cotton discourages adulteration by making it the direct interest of the merchant to send to Liverpool the finest cotton he can get. This being so, we regret that Mr. Ravenscroft should have thought it his duty to speak of the merchants of Bombay as if they were banded together in an unholy association to procure the repeal of an Act which merely compels them to contribute to the improvement of the cotton crop of Western India. We think he forgot himself when he presumed to taunt the merchants generally with not venturing to come forward to give evidence before the Cotton Frauds Commission three years ago, and when he sneered at Mr. Bythell, who did come forward, as the head of a firm "whose re-"presentative was one of the unfortunate people "who had been prosecuted under the Act." It was quite unnecessary for many merchants to appear as witnesses, for Mr. Bythell exhausted the case against the Act, and the witnesses who gave evidence on the other side, and one of whom candidly avowed that he liked the Act because he could use it in his business transactions to terrorize the people he had dealings with, rendered further evidence unnecessary. All the Commissioners except Mr. Ravenscroft thought enough had been said to show the Act ought to be placed in abeyance; and he would not have been convinced by the arguments of all the merchants in Bombay. As to the suggestion that Mr. Bythell was annoyed because his agent had been made one of the victims of the Act, we should think it highly probable that he did feel indignant on this account; but, if Mr. Ravenscroft sets the example of ascribing motives, has he no fear of what may be said on the other side? May it not be suggested that he himself supports this Act, which is denounced by the grower of cotton in the interior and by the merchant who buys it in Bombay, and which is not asked for by the consumer in England—for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution leaving the matter to the consideration of the Government of Bombay—merely because his pride will not allow him to acknowledge he is in the wrong? Again, may it not be asked if there is any truth in the rumour that Major Moore, V. C., the chief of the Cotton Department, has very dear and influential friends in the Bombay Secretariat? Finally, when Mr Graham inquires "who Mr Tur-"ner" (the acting chief of the Department) "is, that he should say what is to be shipped "and what is not to be shipped," will not some rude people be disposed to answer, "Why, Mr. "Turner is a cousin and *protégé* of the gentle-"man who is now, or was till the other day, the "most distinguished member of the Coun-"cil of India." As Hamlet says, "Nay, "an thou'lt mouth, I'll rant as well as "thou." If Mr. Ravenscroft chooses to attribute motives to his opponents, it is necessary to show him that nobody has any real interest in maintaining the Cotton Frauds Act except the officers of the Cotton Frauds Department and their patrons.

The best and indeed the only argument Mr. Ravenscroft has at his command is the support of the Secretary of State, who has ordered of his mere will and pleasure that the Act shall remain in force, and that more injury shall be done to trade and more money collected to be spent in extravagant and worthless experiments to improve the cultivation of cotton. Lord Salisbury will, we are persuaded, change his opinion when he sees how unpopular the Act is in Bombay, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the manufacturers of Lancashire do not now frankly assure him that they have no wish for the continuance of an Act which is a violation of the principles of Free Trade. They surely cannot wish to see imitated in India the enactment quoted by Mr. Ravenscroft for the improvement of Irish linen, a statute which has not, we believe, kept Dundee from rivalling Belfast. Meanwhile, we would call attention to the curious position in which members of the Executive Council of Bombay think they have been placed by the peremptory orders of the Secretary of State for the re-enactment of the Cotton Frauds Act. Mr Rogers said on Thursday :—"As Her Majesty's "Secretary of State has told us to continue the "Act in a modified form, we are of course "bound to obey; but I am still of the opinion "I expressed, as a member of the Commission "appointed to inquire into its working, that it "should be placed in abeyance." We should like to know if this is sound constitutional doctrine, and if Mr. Rogers, sitting as a member of the Council appointed to make laws for the Presidency of Bombay, is bound, because he happens also to be a member of the Executive Council, to obey any orders but those of his own conscience. A man makes a dear bargain if he sells his liberty of action even for the pay of a member of Council; and, if Mr. Rogers has taken a correct view of his own position, what are the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Bombay but a solemn farce?

THE Indian practice of making up the Trade Returns for the financial year, which begins on the 1st of April, instead of the calendar year, is, we find, inconvenient to those of our readers in England who take an interest in comparing the statistics of trade of different countries. We have, therefore, compiled from the official tables the following summary of the value of India's foreign trade for the calendar years 1874, 1875, and 1876 :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS—			
Merchandize	35 51 92 192	37,00 85,516	38,31,46,513
Treasure	8,20,11,931	6,85,67,015	8,99 04,945
Grand Total of Imports ...Rs.	43,72,04,123	43,86,52,561	47,30,51,458
	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPORTS—			
Indian Produce & Manufactures	54,45,40,939	56,41,26,714	57,99,03,034
Foreign Merchandize re-exported	1,87,73,424	1,84,09,857	1,96,53,817
Government stores (separate head of account since April)	48,917	2,70,462	3,84,009
Treasure	1,65,43,191	1,80,97,931	4,20,38,028
Grand Total of Exports ...Rs.	57,99,06,471	60,09 04 964	64,79,78,888

These figures show the healthy and vigorous development of Indian commerce; and we would especially call attention to the steady growth in the value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures, which in 1876 exceeded that of 1874 by 2½ crores of rupees, though in the interval there had occurred a heavy fall in the price of Indian cotton, which is the most important article of the export trade. The total value of the foreign trade, in 1876, including imports and exports, was 111½ crores of rupees, equivalent, at the old rate of exchange of 2s. the rupee, to 111½ millions sterling. To get the full measure of India's commercial activity we should add to this sum a not inconsiderable amount for the value of the overland trade carried on with Central Asia across the northern frontier of British India. The annual value of the coasting trade of this country, which is not included in the figures given above, may be set down at nearly 30 millions sterling.

It may be interesting, now that the complete returns enable us to do so, to trace separately the movements of gold and silver during the three years under review :—

	1874.	1875.		1876.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
GOLD—				
Imports	1,97,60,910	2,01,79,222		1,10,16,334
Exports	24,81,082	3,21,626		1,47,41,712
Excess of Imports...Rs.	1,72,79,828	1,98,57,596	Excess of Exports.	37,25 378
SILVER—	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Imports	6,58,51,021	4,83,87,793		7,88,88,611
Exports	1,40,62,109	1,62,76,305		2,72,96,316
Excess of Imports...Rs.	5,17,88,912	3,21,11,488		5,15 92,295

These figures bring clearly to light the marked effect of the fall in exchange in causing gold to flow out of the country last year.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

To remove a false impression entertained by the people in the famine districts that in distributing the workpeople between Civil Agency and Public Works works, families will be separated, and that on the Public Works Department works the less able-bodied persons will not find employment together with the able-bodied members of their own families, the Government have passed a Resolution that Civil officers should send to, and officers of the Public Works Department should receive upon, the Public Works Department works the women and children of able-bodied labourers, and also the less able-bodied persons who are near relatives of the workpeople to whom employment is given, excepting, of course, infirm and incapable persons, for whom relief or employment must be found in, or in the neighbourhood of, their villages. In deciding under these orders, the local officers should use a careful and prudent discretion.

In reference to the Pannewree Tank, the Government have passed the following Resolution :—"The dam of this tank is 8,200 feet long, and would afford employment for 10,000 people. The cost of the dam, with its sluices, waste weir, &c., including land compensation, is roughly estimated at Rs 7,70,000. The work is a very fine one, and admirably suited and situated for relief. and Government consider that it is preferable to the Krishna Canal extension, and should be undertaken instead of that work, The Canals in connection with the work—70 miles in extent—are calculated to cost Rs. 5,25,000, but these need not necessarily be undertaken now. Whether as relief works, or works calculated permanently to benefit the country, there can be no doubt that there is no class of undertakings so suitable as large tanks and reservoirs. They store up water above the level of the adjoining country, which is always available for irrigation, and they cannot fail materially to affect the climate in their vicinity, to preserve moisture, and to render future droughts less probable; while as relief works, the heavy masses of the earth on the bunds supply exactly the sort of work that is needed to relieve large numbers of unskilled people. Several such works are now under execution, and the present calamity, which will bring many large reservoirs into existence, will not, for that reason, be an unmixed evil. The Pannewree Tank was not in the original programme of large relief works, but it is required for relief, and, before the present emergency has passed away, it is probable that many more such works will be needed, and will be advantageously carried out if they can be found. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation should hasten the submission of the plan and estimate called for in Government Resolution No. 84 C. W.—181, Local, dated 26th January 1877, and the Collector should report whether the immediate commencement of the work is needed for relief, supporting his opinion by a memorandum of the relief works now in progress in his Collectorate, showing the number of persons now employed, and the further numbers requiring employment."

Regarding the transfer of people from the Sholapore District for employment on the Dhond and Manmar Railway, the Government have passed the following Resolution in reply to a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, soliciting instructions regarding the transfer of people from the Sholapore District for employment on the Dhond and Munmar Railway as soon as it is commenced :—"Two thousand relief labourers may be sent from Sholapore during the next week, and in the week following 3,000 additional. Arrangements should be made to receive 15,000 people from Sholapore as soon as possible. As regards the transport of the people by train, these papers should be transferred to the Railway Department, in order that the necessary arrangement may be made. The people should be sent in return empty waggons, and the Railway Company should be moved to convey them in this way at a considerable reduction of the ordinary faires for the distance they may travel."

THE FORBES STAKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, who through real or pretended ignorance can cooly talk of 3mins. 54secs. as a creditable performance for such Walers as Raven, Oliver Twist, and Fireman, is, perhaps, scarcely a safe guide to follow in the discussion of the running of the Forbes' Stakes, and as the question at issue is of some interest to the public, and as he had suggested personal malice as the motive power which induced me to address you in the first instance, I shall take the liberty of adding a few words, though I feel my antagonist is hardly worth powder and shot. Crown Prince in the Forbes Stakes, *if the running was true*, gave every horse a 2½ if not a 3 stone beating. Now, let us see what the stewards thought of the race; and if we turn to the handicapping on the last day, we shall find, what? that Crown Prince was debited with two or three stone; no, Sir, nothing of the sort; but that the weights in the winners' and losers' handicaps, with the trifling exception of 2 or 3 lbs., are exactly the same as those in the Forbes Stakes. Here they are and the public shall judge for themselves :—

	2nd Day. Forbes Stakes.	3rd Day. Beaten Handicap.	3rd Day. Winners' Handicap.
	st. lbs.		
Crown Prince	9 7	... ..	9 7
Raven	9 0	10 0	8 10
Oliver Twist	8 10	9 8	.....
Fireman	7 2	8 0	....

thereby showing most conclusively, and beyond the possibility of all doubt, that the 5 or 6 gentlemen who performed the duties of handicappers like myself thought the running in the Forbes Stakes most extraordinary, and such as fully justified in my opinion the remarks in my first letter. Had "Pigskin" kept his ears open after the race was over, he might possibly have ascertained that many of the public coincided in the ideas expressed by me, which the subsequent handicapping shows were fully endorsed by the stewards themselves. But nothing can show more conclusively than "Pigskin's" own letter what a farce the race was. He says "the race was fairly run and fairly ridden *in every particular* and that the jockeys "*had to ride to keep their position so long*,"—i.e., to the straight ¼ mile from home. Now, let us look at the analysis of the timing. The first ½ mile was 1min. 1sec., the mile 1min. 58secs., the mile-and-a-half 2mins. 56secs.; so that *so far as pace was concerned*, a good polo pony could have tired with Crown Prince for the first half mile, and a good Arab Galloway for the 1st mile or mile-and-a-half; and yet Raven who has run her 2 miles in 3mins. 49½secs. with 10-7 up, Oliver Twist who beat Kingcraft, giving him 5 lbs, doing his ½ mile in 50secs., and ran within 3 lengths of Kingcraft, doing his 1½ miles in 3mins. 15secs. with 8st. 4lbs. up, and Fireman who ran within a length of Kingcraft 2 miles in 3mins. 45secs., *carrying 23lbs. more than he did in the Forbes Stakes*, "had to ride to keep their position" !!! I am perfectly well aware that race horses are sometimes "off," and that when "off" they run very badly and in very indifferent time; but I take the liberty of repeating that it is a very extraordinary circumstance that 3 Walers out of 4 should *all have been off the same day*,—and so much so, that they could not run better than Arabs; that is an opinion which I formed after carefully timing each half mile, and one which I intend to stick to, notwithstanding the respectability of the riders concerned. Now, for a few words about the handicapping. The best proof of the handicapping being good is the number of horses that came to the post, and the inability of the public to spot the winners. It is true that Raven and Oliver Twist were both scratched, but handicappers cannot be expected to please everybody, and the large number of acceptances proved at all events that the majority of the owners were satisfied. In conclusion, whilst fully admitting that the knowledge of pace exhibited by the *professional* element out here might fairly account for a good deal of bad riding, I am still of opinion that it can scarcely be said to account for the very poor exhibition in the Forbes Stakes.—Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES—1877.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

STEWARDS.—F. F. A buthn , Esq. C. S.; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; Colonel T. M'Ha is; Colonel W. Willoughby; Major F. Lakin; Captain G. C. Hogg; W. B. Spooner, Esq.; P. Bean, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE first day's meeting of the above took place on the Flats between Mahaluxmi and Worlee on Saturday evening last. A large concourse of European spectators gathered to witness them, the ridge being occupied by a great number of carriages containing the ladies, while many a fair equestrian, with their attendant cavaliers, could be seen galloping about securing every point of vantage to view the going. That the *jungly* (or wild) races are very popular with the natives, could be plainly perceived by the countless streams of them pouring in from all directions—by the railway and on foot. The course for ponies was about a mile long, and that for the horses about two miles, consisting of the usual impedimenta,—fences, hurdles, walls, walls and ditches, in-and outs-drops, &c. Some of them were pretty formidable, but not very dangerous, as should there have been any nasty falls, the soil being very soft, it would not have hurt much. Those who delight in such things, were no doubt gratified with the numerous spills that occurred. The gentlemen who had so kindly exerted themselves to get up the meeting for the amusement of the public, must have felt a little disappointment with the latter because of the poverty of the contests, but these mishaps they could not prevent. They had provided a decent programme, all things considered, willing volunteers presented themselves to do battle, but the result was marred by the obstinacy of some of the animals engaged, and a few accidents. Two of these latter, when they occurred—the fall of the pony Donald with Gerrard, and that of little Cherub with Brown,—looked at the moment very ugly ones; but fortunately they turned out nothing serious. The scene of the first was at the hurdle before which the start took place. Donald refused it twice; on being forced over by his rider the third time, he rose to it, but only to come down a flopper on the other side, where he lay with Gerrard's left leg under him. The latter, on being extricated, could not stand up, and it was feared the leg was broken; but on being carried to the tent, where he was very kindly examined by Drs. Knapp and Doolittle, no bones were found to be broken, and that it was a very severe sprain. The second accident happened at an ugly wall and drop. Cherub, who also fell at the fifth fence, but was speedily remounted and set a-going by Brown, was going strong and well, but rushing a little too wildly at his jumps, had taken four or five others well, and had gone once round, when he took his last a little too far off, and, in the rise to it, caught his legs on the top of the wall, turning a complete sommersault over, and fell on to his rider, where he lay helpless. On being lifted up by the spectators, Brown was found to be all right, with the exception of a severe shaking and a few bruises; but we are sorry to say that pretty little Cherub's career as a racer has ended,—his near hip having been dislocated. He would, without the slightest doubt, have won the race had he been ridden a little steadier, and not galloped up to his jumps. His rider had excuse, as he did not know the course and was obliged to keep near Captain Hogg, on Pirate, who was leading, but the better policy in this case would have been "follow my leader." For the Polo Pony Steeplechase Donald was the favourite, but through his twice obstinately refusing the first hurdle and baulking under the nose of Wiry Sal, and then the fall, both of them were put out of it. The rider of the latter did not persevere seeing that Balak, who had taken the hurdle at the first time of asking, had gone a great distance ahead, was taking all his jumps in a leisurely manner, and came in as he liked. Touchstone was supposed to be good to pull off the Grand Annual, and did so. Had it not been for the mishap at the big wall and drop, when he and Storm Wave cannoned together, through their riders taking the jump at different angles, and thus knocking the latter off his legs on the drop side, it would have been an exciting race home and victory might have been to either. They both negotiated all the fences for the first time round in magnificent style, rising to them like birds, the big wall near the winning post and opposite where the carriages stood being particularly neatly done. Captain Hogg speedily remounted and was after Touchstone, but the latter had made too much ground to be caught up, and taking all his remaining jumps in gallant style, came in a long way ahead. Pirate and Cherub, it was thought, would have a fight between themselves for the place of honour in the Bombay Hunt Steeplechase, and so it would have been but for the unfortunate accident, he being a much faster horse than the other and jumping well, though wildly. Pirate, however, took all his fences in a workmanlike manner, not missing one, under the guidance of his skilful pilot, and came in all alone in his glory. The Brigadier made a good race of it for half the distance with Pirate, but here his time being up he retired with the loss of a sinew. We must not omit to mention that the officers of the 21st N. I. kindly gave the services of some of the members of their new Band.

POLO PONY STEEPLECHASE.—About 1 mile.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Forbes's	g cb	Balak	10 7	Capt Hogg	1
Mr B's	b cb p	Donald	10 7	Gerrard	0
Sir T Thompson's	g cb m	Wiry Sal	9 7	Owner	0

Balak was first over, and took all his fences, came in as he liked. Donald refused the first hurdle twice and fell at the third time. Wiry Sal was prevented going over by Donald twice baulking under her very nose and when at last she did get over it was too late, and she was pulled up.

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLECHASE.—About 2 miles.

			st. lbs.		
Mr Elliot's	b w g	Touchstone	10 11	Owner	1
Capt Hogg's	g	Storm Wave	10 11	Owner	2
Mr Ewart's	b w m	Reckless (late Fashion)	10 11		0

Storm Wave and Touchstone took all their fences side by side, neither gaining on the other, for the first time round, till the last big wall and drop, when the former fell. Though his rider speedily remounted he could not catch the other who had made considerable ground and came in a long way ahead. Reckless, who did not belie her name, refused the first hurdle, and on being forced over that and the second, refused the next.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASE.—About 2 miles.

			st. lbs.		
Capt Hogg's	b a h	Pirate	11 0	Owner	1
Mr Steel's	g a n	Bluebell	10 12	Mr. Farran.	0
Mr P's	b a g	Brigadier	9 11	Owner	0
Mr Adair's	g a h	Uncle John	10 0	Mr Elliot	0
Mr B's	b a g	Cherub	11 0	Brown	0

All took the first and second fences in good style, but at the third Bullfinch thought his place was this side of the hedge. Over the fourth the Pirate and Brigadier were leading a long way ahead of the others, with Cherub next, but here the latter fell, and so lost ground a little. Uncle John also came to grief. The two next fences were taken together by Pirate and Brigadier, and the latter then shot his bolt. Cherub meanwhile had been making up ground, and before the next jump had collared the solitary rover, who both took the wall and the next fence simultaneously, but coming to the drop Cherub cooked his goose, and so Pirate sailed away alone, but not in solitude, as testified by the ovation he received from the crowds at the remaining jumps.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Geo Douglas	Mrs Cotonis and child
Monsr Bonduin	Captain Crawford.
Mr E McCarthy	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs G B Pasley	Mr J Thomas
Captain H W King	Mr J O Thomas
Mr L E Griffiths	Mr R J Lanton
Dr and Mrs Lyon	Mr F J Marsden
Major Mollock	Captain F Spring.

FOR VENICE—Mr G St Iuthall.

FOR SUEZ—Captain A Bland.

VINE-GROWING IN CASHMERE.

WE mentioned a few weeks ago that the Maharaja of Cashmere was about to cultivate the vine in some of his fertile valleys and that a French gentleman, M. Ermens, had arrived in Bombay from Cashmere to superintend the landing of a large number of vine slips shortly expected from France. The ship has arrived and on Saturday last the vine slips were landed. They will be despatched by rail as far as Amritsur, thence by bullock cart to Jummoo, whence the slips will be taken to Srinuggur by mules which will travel only by night to prevent any ill effects on the slips by the sun's rays during the day. When the mules reach the foot of the Bembal mountains the boxes containing the vine slips will be covered with thick mattresses of straw to protect them against the severe cold of the mountain passes. When Srinuggur has been reached the boxes will be unpacked and the slips will be at once put into the ground prepared for them. The Maharaja's minister, Poonoo, who takes great interest in the undertaking has, after two months labour, broken down the Shalimar-baug hill and made a beautiful spot for the vineyard, at the foot of the Evyal fountain so well-known to tourists. M. Ermens, under whose advice and management this new and charming industry has been commenced in Cashmere, has directed the packing of the vine slips in several different ways, and he will be able thus to test the effects of the long voyage and the sea on the vine slips and will doubtless be able to discover the best mode of packing European plants for long transits. Next year he hopes to receive slips of the principal fruit trees of Europe and within four years to be able to supply the chief cities and towns in India with home fruits grown in the valleys of Cashmere. This novel and interesting experiment has been initiated and undertaken by the Maharaja of Cashmere, and, if successful, will be owing to the energy and experience of M. Ermens, his French coadjutor.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABOOL AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 17TH FEB.

The Wazeeree Chief waited on the Ameer who exhorted him to remain true to the faith and to rally in support of Islam against the threatened attacks of the unbelievers. The Ameer has subsidized the chiefs together with the other heads of the tribes. It is also proposed to subsidize Nowroz Khan. The Akhoond has interceded with the Ameer in behalf of the Mohunds and is striving to bring about unanimity among the tribes. Two of the Afreedee tribes of the Kohat Pass have accepted the terms offered; the others are vacillating.

THE AFREEDEES.

LAHORE, 17TH FEB.

Afreedees, supposed to be Hasan Kheyls, attacked the boat bridge at Attock on the night of the 14th instant. One policeman is reported to have been killed. A Fort is likely to be erected on the Kuram Pass, leading into Thul in the Kandahar province.

STORING OF THE COMMISSARIAT AT KOHAT AND RAWUL PINDEE.

The storing of the commissariat at Rawul Pindee and Kohat continues. Camels, mules, and ponies will cost over a lakh monthly to maintain.

SIR LEWIS PELLY.

The rumour has been revived that Sir Lewis Pelly is about entering Affghanistan, strongly escorted, by the Kuram Pass.

[FROM THE FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

THE RUNAWAY HEAD CLERK OF THE TREASURY.

LAHORE, 17TH FEB.

The Commissioner of Lahore has applied to the Chief Court to issue a proclamation offering a reward of one thousand rupees for the apprehension of Shama Churn, the head clerk of the Government Treasury, who has abstracted by a series of forgeries thirty-four thousand rupees.

THE AMEER OF CABOOL AND THE RUSSIANS.

At a recent interview of the Wazeeree Chief with the Ameer of Cabool, the latter exhorted him to be a good follower of Islam, urging that true believers should now rally round the standards as they were pressed on both sides by England and Russia. The Ameer granted him twelve hundred rupees annually and has also subsidized several of the head men of the tribe. The agent of the Russian Governor General on entering Cabool territory demanded of the authorities of Tukhtapool certain refugees who sought protection within it. The matter was referred to the Ameer who refused in polite terms, saying that many of his Cabool subjects sought refuge in Russian territory.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR HUDDLESTONE.

Major G. E. Huddlestone, Paymaster of the 17th Regiment, shot himself at Mooltan on Wednesday evening. He was buried on Saturday morning with the usual honours. Temporary insanity is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 17TH FEB.

In the House of Commons last night the Honourable R. Bourke (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to Sir Charles Dilke, said that the date on which the Government would reply to the Circular addressed to the Powers represented at the Conference by the Russian Government on the 4th February would depend on the course that events might take, and that before expressing its own views in the matter the Government desires to know the views of the other Powers concerned.

DEBATE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION.

The Rt. Hon. Gathorne Hardy (Secretary of State for War), in reply to the motion of which Mr. Gladstone gave notice on the 13th instant, respecting the Treaty engagements entered into by the Government in 1856, said that England was not freed from the obligations she incurred as one of the signatories to the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. It would be unjust that Turkey should be left out in the cold but be saddled with the obligations of those Treaties. If Turkey be bound the rest of Europe is also bound by them. The right honourable gentleman then said that the Treaty imposes no duty to wage war for Turkey, but to respect her independence and the integrity of her Empire. He strongly protested against drawing the sword as a means of coercing Turkey into accepting the demands made by the Powers at the Conference.

The Debate was adjourned till Friday next.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	11,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton..	83,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats...	5 000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	846 000	do.
Do. do. Surats	33 000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	32,000	do.

LONDON, 16TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	5 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings..................	6s. 9d.
8½lbs. do.	8s. 1½d.
40s. Mule Twist..............	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent French Rente 1872......	106¼

THE numerous friends of Colonel Drummond will be glad to hear that he is getting better.

THE Hon'ble Robert Ellis, of the Madras Council, has accepted the seat in the Home Council, vacant by Sir Bartle Frere's resignation.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham returned to Madras on Wednesday morning from Bellary, and was received with the usual honours. He left at once for Guindy in a closed carriage and four, with postillions.

IT is understood by the *Pioneer* that an important feature in the coming Budget will be an extension of the provincial system introduced under Lord Mayo, thereby local Governments will not only retain their interest in the decrease of expenditure, but become more directly concerned in the development of their revenues, certain branches of which will be made over to them to administer.

WE learn from the Punjab and Frontier Agency at Lahore that the Committee of the Railway Conference, which was lately assembled at Agra to investigate and report on a variety of points connected with the transport of troops by rail, has separated without fully bringing its deliberations to a conclusion. We learn, however, that there is a possibility of the Committee assembling at an early date.

IT has been determined, the *Pioneer* says, to afford some relief to the stagnation in the ranks of the Civil Service in the lower provinces, by extending to Bengal the scheme of retirements now operating in the North West. In virtue thereof the men of fifty six will be allowed to go on the pensions to which their term of service may entitle them, on the scale of a thousand a year for 21 years' residence.

A PLAN for constructing a navigable canal from a point on the lower Megna, in the Faridhpur district, to Khulna, in Jessor, and thence to Calcutta, is under the consideration of the Government of Bengal. This route would greatly facilitate trade with the eastern districts, as it would enable boats to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Padda and the Megna, and considerably shorten the voyage from Faridhpur to Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Lahore paper says that the account published of the disgraceful disturbance made by three officers at the Allahabad station lately is greatly exaggerated. He says:—"The young gentlemen were certainly rather noisy, and displayed perhaps rather more exuberant spirits than befitted the day or the repose of Baboodom. There was, however, to my knowledge neither insults to ladies nor any breakages such as those described."

H. M. S. SPARTAN, 1,268 tons, Captain Tracy, carrying 12 guns, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday last. She left Zanzibar on the 15th January, called at Seychilles on the 21st, left the 27th, and reports the Islands as being healthy. The Spartan called at King's Island, Maldive Islands, on the 9th February to institute enquiries relative to the loss of the brig Briton in June last, but learned that nothing had been heard of her at the Maldives. The Islands were healthy but the chief, who is called "the Sultan of the twelve thousand isles," was reported to be very ill. The Spartan experienced light winds and fair weather during her passage.

AGAIN there was rain, in some parts very heavy and accompanied by violent gusts of wind, in all parts of Bengal during the week ending the 10th instant. In many parts, says the *Englishman*, the rice in stacks and the growing crops have been seriously damaged; but the land will be in excellent condition for spring ploughing, and the indigo crop has benefited. Hailstorms have also damaged the crop and the mango blossoms in some districts. In Backurgunge a storm, almost as strong as the late cyclone, has destroyed boats and other property, but it has had the effect of checking the cholera, which is also decreasing in Chittagong, but continues prevalent at Noakhali.

THE sanitary state of affairs in the town of Madras is becoming serious. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Cornish, has published a report of the health of the population, the numbers of which have been seriously added to by the influx of people from the surrounding famine-stricken districts. We take the following paragraph on this subject from the *Madras Mail*:—

The deaths per week within the Municipal limits have been as follows since the week ending 29th December:—515, 722, 814, 906, 741, 1,113, 1,016; and the ratio per mille of population has mounted from 67 to 145 in the week ended the 2nd instant, and 132 in that ended the 9th instant. At the beginning of this month our population was dying at the rate of nearly 200 persons per diem, a rate, which, if continued would, according to Dr. Cornish, "cause the disappearance of the existing population in the space of from six to seven years." Decimation means death at the rate of 100 persons per 1,000 inhabitants; but our people were, the week before last, dying at the rate of 145 per 1,000 per annum. These figures, however, are not wholly reliable. The calculation is made with reference to the normal population of the city, not with reference to that normal population plus the enormous recent influx of the inhabitants of surrounding villages, so we would fain hope that matters are not quite as bad as the Municipal register states them to be. But the position is an extremely melancholy one.

A CORRESPONDENT from Madras writes as follows under date the 13th instant:—"A waggon, laden with kirby or country grass, attached to a goods train, was seen on fire about four miles from the Adoni station, whereupon the mail train leaving Raichore on the 10th instant about 2 o'clock in the afternoon was detained for nearly five hours on its way to Madras. A messenger was then sent with a red flag towards Raichore to stop any other train making towards that spot. Captain W. S. S. Bisset, on special duty on the Madras line, happened to be travelling in the mail train. This officer with two Parsee gentlemen and some other people got the waggon on fire off the line, and, after a good deal of exertion, the fire was extinguished. The goods train left for Adoni about seven o'clock and the mail arrived at that station at 8 P.M. Owing to the personal exertions of Captain Bisset the line was cleared sooner than it would otherwise have been."

BOMBAY.

SASSOON DOCK.—The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Memfi entered the Sassoon Dock on Saturday at 12 noon and commenced discharging immediately.

LECTURE ON POSITIVISM.—The Rev. R. Stothert will (D. V.) deliver a lecture on Positivism, in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, on Monday, the 19th instant at 8 P. M.

THE MARINE VOLUNTEERS.—We are glad to learn that the volunteers for the two ironclads, the Abyssinia and Magdala, are coming to the front like men; half have already joined.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The adjourned ordinary general meeting was advertised to take place at 3 P.M. on Saturday, but only eight shareholders attended, and the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday week at 4 P.M.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.—Professor Bhandarkar will deliver this evening at five o'clock in the University Hall the first lecture of the first series of the Wilson Philological Lectures in connection with the University. The subject is—"Sanskrit and the Prakrit Languages derived from it." The lectures are open to the public.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Dhurma Mora, road contractor, for working three of his bullocks in a stone-roller, in Parsee Bazaar Street, the animals being in such an emaciated condition as to be scarcely able to move, was fined Rs. 20.—Kannoo Dugroo, cartman, for working his bullock in Abdool Raymon Street, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 5.—Itoo Muckajee, cart-driver, for working his bullock near Cowasjee Patell Tank, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

THE CANARA LAND CASE.—What the Chief Justice, granted on Friday last, on the application of Mr. Farran on behalf of the plaintiff in the above case was a rule *nisi* for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The order of the Court was correctly given in our report in Saturday's issue, and was as follows:—"It was ordered that a rule *nisi* issue, calling upon the defendants to show cause why a certificate should not be granted that the present is a fit case to appeal to the Privy Council." The Chief Justice did not intend to express a decided opinion that the case was a proper one for appeal.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, this case was called on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which Mr. J. Shepherd, the owner of the steamship Gogo, stands charged with carrying a greater number of passengers than allowed by the certificate under section 30 of Act XII. of 1870. The charge was preferred against him by Mr Thomas Jervis, the Superintendent of H. M.'s Customs Preventive Service. Both complainant and defendant appeared in person. The evidence of Messrs. McCabe and Anderson, officers of H. M.'s Preventive Service, showed that they counted 497½ passengers. The nacoda of the steamer said that he had only 466 passengers, that the rest were coolies who had come on board as the vessel neared the shore and who assisted in bringing the steamer to her moorings. The evidence of a Parsee ticket collector of the steamer corroborated the statement made by the nacoda. The examination of witnesses for the defence was not concluded at this stage, and his Worship adjourned the hearing to this day (Monday).

THE ABOLITION OF THE BARRACK DEPARTMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—We understand that it is under contemplation to abolish all the Barrack Departments of the Bombay Presidency by transferring all the barrack furniture, &c. to the Public Works Department. In future supplies of barrack furniture, &c. will be obtained through the Commissariat Department by the Public Works Department.—*Poona Observer.*

COLONEL R. C. ROMER.—We hear that Colonel R. C. Romer, Royal Artillery, who has had the honour to command the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery for 7½ years and R. A., P. D. A., since November 1873, will shortly proceed to England, handing over the command to his successor, Colonel Chermside, R. A. The departure of Colonel Romer from this command will be much regretted by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have had the honour of serving under him for so long, as they will miss in him a thorough good commander, strict as regards discipline and at the same time kind and indulgent to all. He ever had the interests of the men at heart, as is evident by the improvements for their benefit in the several regimental institutions at Kirkee.—*Id*

THE POOR EUROPEANS IN POONA.—Those who have time on their hands could not do better than spend it in looking into the cases of some of the Europeans in the Poona Bazaar. Several very deplorable cases of poverty have come to our notice during the past week. Strangers in a strange land, and some of them strangers even in Poona, they are in want of the bare necessaries of life. Charitable ladies especially might do much in the way of helping the distressed to a present supply of food and raiment.—*Deccan Herald.*

FICTION BETTER THAN TRUTH.—"A Doubter" writes to the *Bombay Guardian* to ask for explanation of the account of Creation given in the first chapter of Genesis. He says:—

"The pith of my disbelief is:

1st. That the earth was not made first and before the sun.

2nd. That an evening and a morning could not be without the sun.

3rd. That vegetable life could not exist without the sun's presence.

4th. That if the writer believed as the ancients he is at fault, and if he believed as the present age he is also in fault, and being in error Inspiration here is clearly wrong."

He asks to have the explanations given "in a straightforward manner without adopting that subterfuge of answering a question by asking another." The *Guardian* gets out of the difficulty in the following curious manner:—

"The science of the world for 5,500 years was directly opposed to the science of the last 300 years. The former placed the earth in the centre of our system, the latter the sun. If the account of Creation in Genesis had *taught* the former view, it would have been in contradiction with our present science; if it had taught the latter, it would have contradicted the science of all the ages preceding Copernicus, and would have been regarded as false and absurd. The problem was to give an account that would be correct and yet not be a stumbling-block either to the ancients or the moderns. We claim that Gen. 1. is such an account. The object of the Bible is to make man acquainted with God and with the things that affect his relations to God; its object is not to teach science. If, in speaking of natural things, it does not contradict ascertained facts, it does all that one could reasonably expect, and what no ancient works that treat of these things have done.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MEDICAL OFFICER IN CALCUTTA.—Dr. James R. B. Brown was, as was announced, arraigned this day for further hearing. Mr. Hume prosecuted. The prosecutor, Mr. Hepworth, third officer of the steamer Enterprise, was recalled and examined at length. He deposed substantially to the same effect, but more minutely as reported in our columns. Mr. Alexander Cumming said that he was secretary and manager of the Great Eastern Hotel. That he knew the prisoner, and first made his acquaintance in the hotel in 1875. That on Friday last at 2½ o'clock the prisoner went to the G. E. H. Office, and made some enquiries. That later at 6½ o'clock, witness again saw him drunk in the hotel, and he again asked him if he owed the company any money. He had notes in his hand. Witness again told him that he did not owe the company any money, but that he had better give him the notes, and he would take care of them till the following day. He gave three notes of Rs. 20 each, and went away. The next day, Saturday, between 10 and 11 in the forenoon the prisoner was brought to him by Inspector Blong. In the presence of the prisoner, Mr. Blong asked him if Dr. Brown had, given him any money the previous evening. That he replied he (Dr. Brown) had, and that he had deposited them. The notes were duly made over to the officer, and he went away with the prisoner. To a question put by the Court, Dr. Brown said that he would reserve his cross-examination for the Sessions. Two or three other witnesses were next called and examined, and the prosecution having closed their case, his Worship remanded the prisoner to jail to await his trial at the next Criminal Sessions which opens on the 15th instant.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 15.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER AT CALCUTTA.—Mr Roberts played his first match in the Town Hall on Tuesday night against Mr Doucett, giving six hundred out of a thousand. Part of the lower floor had been screened off, and chairs arranged for about a hundred and fifty persons, most of which were filled, when the gentlemen, who had been giving a farewell dinner to Colonel Dickens upstairs, came down. The room was specially lighted by one of Thompson & Co.'s patent gas machines, which gave an excellent light. After the usual misses in baulk, Mr. Doucett began well with a break of nine, but up to the interval no large breaks were made. Mr. Roberts' highest being fifty-four, whilst Mr. Doucett made two of twenty-one and twenty. The Champion did not make much use of the spot stroke, having only made one break of nine shots. Starting at 488, he left off at the interval with an unfinished break at 501, which he afterwards continued by fine all-round play, nurseries of cannons, and one spot break of nineteen shots till his score was 664. This was the break of the evening, and was loudly applauded. After this Roberts again rapidly put together a break of seventy, including eighteen spot shots, and another of fifty, and finally passed his opponent when the latter was at 867. Small breaks were the order of the day towards the conclusion, Mr. Roberts ultimately running out with an unfinished break, the score being game to 927. Mr. Doucett played a very good game for an amateur, but was very nervous at times. After the game was over, Mr. Roberts showed some tricks of twisting the balls into pockets along the cushion, and making the balls stop dead on the spot, which were loudly applauded. The game was played on an excellent table furnished by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. Mr. Roberts will play one evening at the United Service Club.—*Englishman*, Feb. 15.

A contemporary publishes the following telegram from Calcutta, 16th February:—Mr. Roberts, the Billiard Champion, has so far found no worthy foeman. He first defeated two amateurs of good repute, giving 650 points, and last evening vanquished Monsieur Conjon, a distinguished performer, with equal ease, giving 500 points. This evening he plays Major Minor, R.E., at the Military Club, and later on the Hon'ble G. Morris at the Bengal Club.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE ENHANCED ASSESSMENT IS ENFORCED IN CANARA.

WE have been requested to publish the following memorial:—

In Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

The humble petition of Shreenivas Martoba Rao, Plaintiff in O. S. No. 1 of 1872 on the File of the District Judge of Canara.

SHOWETH,—That your petitioner has instituted the above suit against the Collector of Kanara and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in respect of the enhancement of assessment on the lands of your petitioner.

2. That the said suit is still pending in the Court of the District Judge.

3. That on 22nd day of October 1872 the District Judge of Kanara was pleased to issue a rule *nisi* to defendants to show cause why the immediate enforcement of the enhanced portion of the assessment should not be stayed, and at the same time granted an interim stay of the process of attachment and sale which the Collector had issued against your petitioner's property generally.

4. That on the 10th day of June 1872 and on the 10th day of July, in the same year respectively, the District Judge was pleased to refuse the applications of your petitioner urging the sufficiency of the security offered by your petitioner, to make good the enhanced assessment.

5. That your petitioner thereupon petitioned this Honourable Court and your Lordships in a Division Bench, consisting of His Lordship the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice West, were pleased on the 5th August 1874 to grant him a rule *nisi* directed to the Collector of Kanara to show cause why the two orders complained of, viz:—one dated the 10th day of June and the other dated the 10th day of July 1874 should not be set aside, with interim stay of the Collector's attachment and stay of your petitioner's property for the purpose of recovering the enhanced assessment.

6. That thereupon the Collector of Kanara on the 7th September 1874, in his return to this Honourable Court's writ conveying the above order and certified that the attachment and sale of the petitioner's property had been stayed according to the said order.

7. That on the 25th day of November 1874 the rule *nisi* aforesaid came on for argument before a Division Bench, consisting of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Acting Chief Justice, and the Honourable Mr. Justice West, upon which the said rule was not discharged but on the contrary this Honourable Court after hearing both parties reversed the final order of the District Judge of the 10th day of July 1874, and directed that the application of your petitioner to the District Court should be disposed of on the merits. The District Judge having been in error in considering himself as lately bound, as his language seemed to imply, either by the order of this Honourable Court of the 17th February 1872 or his own order made in September *sic*) 1872 granting an injunction upon certain terms of the process of attachment and sale issued by the Collector.

8. That since the said remand order of this Honourable Court the case remitted to the District Court has remained pending to this day in the said Court, and your petitioner's property has continued to be protected by the interim stay of the Collector's attachment and sale of your petitioner's property originally ordered by the District Judge on the 22nd day of October 1872, as also by the interim stay thereof ordered by this Honourable Court on the 5th day of August 1874 as aforesaid.

9. That notwithstanding such stay of attachment and sale, notwithstanding the Collector's return of the 7th September abovementioned to this Honourable Court's writ of the 5th day of August 1874, and notwithstanding the pendency of the proceedings as to injunction in the District Court as above stated, the mamlatdar of Karwar made a forcible entry into the premises at Mallapoor occupied as a dwelling house by your petitioner, accompanied by carkoons, koolkarnies and by armed sepoys, (both revenue sepoys and police sepoys,) and was employed there during a period of eight days, viz—the 15th to the 22nd day of January last, in his own person in making and causing to be made an attachment of the property of your petitioner and his brother and grand nephew, by an indiscriminate seizure, and on the said occasion the mamlatdar also seized property belonging as their *stridhan* to the females of your petitioner's family, and after such seizure the said mamlatdar carried off the greater part of the property so seized as aforesaid from Mallapoor to Karwar.

10. That the said attachment was not only illegal, because it was in contumacious disobedience of the orders and contempt of the authority of the District Court and of this Honourable Court; but it was also illegal and arbitrary and oppressive in other ways in the following among particulars, not to speak of the loss of reputation which it has unwarrantably inflicted upon your petitioner.

(*a.*) Assuming that the said attachment was legal notwithstanding the orders interdicting the same still, according to law, the revenue authorities ought to have given your petitioner notice of the revenue demand in respect of which the same was issued, naming a time within which to satisfy the same, and, upon default, to have issued an attachment as provided by law. It was not till after the attachment was fully completed that on the 22nd January 1877 a memo bearing date the 20th idem was handed by a carkoon to your petitioner wherein was mentioned a claim of Rs. 33,891-2-3 as standing against your petitioner, but such memo was not even in the form prescribed for a notice of demand. The memo is hereto annexed.

(*b.*) The revenue authorities ought also to have proceeded, in the first instance, against the lands and against the occupancy in the same in respect of which the revenue demand was sought to be enforced. Your petitioner's property generally was either not liable, or if liable at all, it was not so under the remedy—the land was enforced.

(*c.*) The revenue authorities carried out the said attachment contrary to the custom of the country and the usage of the Department, inasmuch as the mamlatdar came for the purpose with a *posse* of armed sepoys, broke open wooden boxes without waiting even a reasonable time for the production of the keys offered to be surrendered, seized not only the *stridhan* of the females of the family which were not liable to attachment, but even account books, which expressly ruled to have been exempt from attachment to the process of the Civil Courts, gave the petitioner no list or memo of the property attached and taken away although he asked for the same, and although such list or memo is usually given.

(*d.*) The mamlatdar seized and sequestrated all papers, documents, bonds, agreements, accounts, account-books, and records of your petitioner's family whatsoever, so that the whole trade and business of the house with his ryots, tenants, debtors and customers has come to a standstill; and the whole of the furniture and utensils and cattle having also been removed, he and his family have been subjected to the greatest hardship and severe distress.

(*e.*) The mamlatdar in the course of the attachment, seized a valuable pattimar named Machimar, the kowl of which was in the name of your petitioner's nephew, Mahabaleshwr Ramchundra, belonging to your petitioner, but chartered by and in the possession of one Wasoodew Soyroopay, a trader of Ankola who was at Mallapoor at the time of the attachment and who claimed the said pattimar, but the mamlatdar disregarded his claim, took possession of the pattimar, drew away the crew and put it in charge of a koolkarnie and within three days of such sequestra sunk the pattimar from unskilful management.

11. That your petitioner in conclusion prays that your Lordships will be graciously pleased to direct that—

I. That the Collector of Kanara or his subordinate the mamlatdar of Karwar or both be called upon to answer for the grave violation of this Honourable Court's and of the District Court's orders, and contempt of their authority.

II. The Collector of Kanara, or his subordinate, the mamlatdar of Karwar, or both be ordered and required to restore and hand over to your petitioner all the property illegally seized as aforesaid.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 10th February 1877 was 2,55,575 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,80,796. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 10th Feb. 1877.	Week ending 12th Feb. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,26,336	Mds 74,429	Mds 51,907	..
Amount	Rs. 1,58,114	Rs. 99,415	Rs. 58,699	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,95,768	Mds 2,81,147	Mds 1,77,621	..
Amount	Rs. 3,02,444	Rs. 1,16,902	Rs. 1,85,542	..
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 28,752	Mds 30,134	..	Mds 1,382
Amount......	Rs. 21,056	Rs. 17,521	Rs. 3,535	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 128	Mds 111	Mds 17	..
Amount......	Rs. 283	Rs. 279	Rs. 4	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 15,261	Mds 13,930	Mds 1,331	..
Amount	Rs. 18,642	Rs. 15,546	Rs. 3,096	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,15,826	Mds 1,89,745	Mds 26 081	..
Amount	Rs. 1,31,428	Rs. 1,01,508	Rs. 29,920	..
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 7,82,071	Mds 5,26,496	Mds 2,55,575	..
Amount	Rs. 6,31,967	Rs. 3,51,171	Rs. 2,80,796	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY.

THE decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th February 1877 was 1,355 maunds and in money Rs. 8,076. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 10th Feb. 1877.	Week Ending 12th Feb. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 18,166	Mds 20,950	...	Mds 2,784
Amount........	Rs. 12,463	Rs. 13,231	...	Rs. 768
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 30 996	Mds 35,626	...	Mds 4,630
Amount........	Rs. 7,604	Rs. 7,829	...	Rs. 225
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 14,192	Mds 27,135	...	Mds 12,943
Amount	Rs. 8,584	Rs. 16,545	...	Rs. 7,961
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds 300	...	Mds 300
Amount........	...	Rs. 758	...	Rs. 758
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 2,748	Mds 3,770	...	Mds 1,022
Amount........	Rs. 2,652	Rs. 3,469	...	Rs. 817
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 11,837	Mds 24,929	...	Mds 13,092
Amount........	Rs. 2,205	Rs. 5,276	...	Rs. 3,071
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 6,472	Mds 9,695	...	Mds 3,223
Amount........	Rs. 1,202	Rs. 2,609	...	Rs. 1,407
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,763	Mds 7,779	...	Mds 6,016
Amount	Rs. 911	Rs. 4,242	...	Rs. 3,331
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 105,202	Mds 74,748	Mds 30,454	...
Amount........	Rs. 34,346	Rs. 24,084	Rs. 10,262	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 191,356	Mds 204,912	...	Mds 13,556
Amount........	Rs. 69,967	Rs. 78,043	...	Rs. 8,076

THE CASE OF MR. MAYHEW'S CLIENT AGAIN.

AT the High Court on Friday, before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Leith, instructed by M. M. H. Khan, on behalf of Misree Khanum, widow of Cazee Mahomed Salley Purkar, appeared in support of a rule *nisi* granted on the 11th ult. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared to argue against the rule on behalf of Ayeshabebee, said to be the infant daughter of Cazee Mahomed Salley Purkar. The rule *nisi* called upon the defendant Ayeshabebee to show cause why a guardian *ad litem* of her should not be appointed, why she should not be prohibited from marrying William Ballingall *alias* Wulley Mahomed Shaik Dawood, or any other person, during her minority, and why a receiver should not be appointed to the estate of the late Chotabebee, her grandmother. The estate was estimated to be of the value of from Rs. 6,500 to Rs. 8 000. A discussion took place after which the Chief Justice said to Mr. Budroodin, would you like to say anything against a postponement?

Mr. Budroodin said he was instructed to oppose a postponement very strongly. During ten days, the plaintiff had not filed a single affidavit. The rule *nisi* was granted expressly on the condition that the argument on it was to be expedited.

The Chief Justice—I thought it was such a suspicious case that it was with great reluctance I granted even a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Budroodin said it was granted on the 11th ult. It was served on his client at 8-30 P. M., but the marriage had taken place at 6 P. M. the same day. It was very heard upon the girl to keep the rule hanging over her; for she did not know whether she should continue as Wulley Mahomed's wife. The betrothal with that man had taken place two years before the grandmother's death. The intended husband came down from Veraval for the purpose of marrying, but unfortunately the old lady died and the marriage was postponed for three months. She attained her puberty three months before the grandmother's death. She was not of the Shaffee, but of the Haniffa sect.

The Chief Justice said it appeared to the Court there was no case to grant an interlocutory order previous to the hearing of the suit. The plaintiff had had abundance of time to answer the affidavits on the other side, but had not done so. The divorce took place in 1866, and the release was executed on the 29th March 1867. The girl had attained her puberty at the time of the marriage, and she was betrothed. The Court must leave the plaintiff to make the best case she could at the hearing, they should not assist her by an interlocutory order. If the matter was to be contested the Court would have an opportunity of testing the witnesses *viva voce*. The rule *nisi* was discharged. Costs to be costs in the cause. The case to be set down before Sir Charles Sargent.

Mr. Leith said he intended to address their Lordships on the question of contempt of the Court's order. He had no affidavit, but he mentioned the point now, so that there should be no cavilling at it afterwards.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Friday, in the Secretariat, when there were present, the President, H. E. the Governor in the chair; the Honourables—A. Rogers; J. Gibbs; the Advocate, General (Mr. Marriott); E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Donald Graham; Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass, C.S.I.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee; Col. W. C. Anderson; Major General M. K. Kennedy; and Mahomed Ali Rogay.

THE NEW COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of Bill No. I. of 1877, "a Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade." Mr. Ravenscroft said—During the rains, when Your Excellency's Council met at Poona, I made a few remarks on the general question of this Bill, but Your Excellency was, very rightly, of opinion that a matter which affected the mercantile interests of the whole of the Presidency, and particularly of the City of Bombay, had better be discussed at the Presidency town of Bombay itself. Since the meeting in September, a memorial has been presented by the Bombay Association against the Act, and I believe representations have also been made by the Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies interested in the Cotton Trade, against the Act. The memorial which has just been read contains, in a general way, most of the objections which have been urged against the Act, though I must say I have never seen the objections urged in so weak and inefficient a manner. However, from this document we can ascertain really what the chief objections are, and I will take the opportunity the present occasion offers of explaining how very erroneous most of those opinions are, and how very incorrect the premises are from which they are stated. And in order that the Council may have some understanding as to how the cotton question really arrived at its present stage, I will, with the permission of Your Excellency, revert to the original state of things, commencing from about the year 1863. About that time, the American War was in full operation, and the prices of Bombay Cotton, which had previously ranged, I believe, about 4 or 5 annas per pound, suddenly sprung up to 15 or 20 pence a pound. The consequence was that everybody tried to make as much money as he could out of cotton, and in that particular year, 1863, as my hon. friend Mr. Rogers will be able to assure you also, the cotton which had previously been tolerably clean became so infamously dirty and adulterated that the very name of Indian cotton was a perfect reproach in the markets of Europe—so much so that in Liverpool and Manchester the merchants said that unless there was a very marked improvement they would set aside Indian cotton altogether and have nothing whatever to do with it. Those are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and the merchants of this city, taking, in my opinion, a more liberal and proper view of matters than the present merchants do, went in a body to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and begged him to turn his immediate attention to this subject. Sir Bartle Frere at once requested those merchants to form themselves into a committee and visit the cotton districts and ascertain, from personal observation, the exact condition of things, and then to report on the matter to him and make suggestions as to a remedy. This committee was formed about the fall of 1862 or the commencement of 1863, and proceeded through the chief cotton growing districts, where they found things just as I have reported them. In almost every bale of cotton they opened there were large substances such as stones, dirt, &c.—I am speaking moderately when I say that 20 per cent. of the cotton bale consisted of substances which were only put in to adulterate and deteriorate the cotton and increase its weight and consequently its price. Well this state of things the Government of the day very properly determined to put a stop to; and after much consideration, and with the advice and entire concurrence of the whole of the mercantile community of that day, they passed Act 9 of 1863. Sir Bartle Frere did me the honour to select me as the first officer to introduce this Act to the Bombay Presidency, and this, to the best of my ability, I did. For about 8 or 10 months, I was employed upon that duty during which time I laid the foundations of the present system which has been carried on, with, I consider, very material advantage to the country, to the present day. From that time, or shortly after, the condition of the Indian cotton as is allowed on all sides, has most materially improved. The opponents of the Act say the Act had nothing to do with it, and allege the improvement was mainly attributable to other causes, such as the altered state of trade, the introduction of railroads, the telegraph, the admission of Europeans into the interior of the country, and the other processes enumerated in this memorial. On the other hand, it is maintained, by those who allege the Cotton Frauds Act has been useful, that to that act, mainly, is the advantage due. That is my opinion, and that I have invariably and consistently asserted. At all events, whether the improvement is due to that or to other causes there is no doubt, as is allowed by the merchants of Bombay and also of Liverpool and Manchester, there has been a very marked change. So things went on until about 5 or 6 years ago, when, the price of cotton having gone materially down and the profits of the local merchants having of course been reduced to a minimum, every endeavour was made to pare down all unnecessary expenditure, and it was then alleged by some of the merchants—in fact, the majority of the Bombay merchants—that the Act was unnecessary, and it was urged that the fees which were levied under the Act should not be levied in future. The late Governor Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who took a great interest in the cotton question, did not coincide in those views. He listened very courteously to what was urged, but it was his opinion that the Act had proved of the very greatest advantage, and he was not prepared in any way to modify or curtail its operations. On the contrary, he introduced a Bill which would have extended its operations to an extent which I think would not have been necessary. However, that Bill was not sanctioned by the Government of India, and therefore there is no necessity to mention the matter further. After H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald departed, in 1872, and was succeeded by the present Governor, the merchants again brought forward the question, which was again fully considered, and, in accordance with the wishes of the merchants, Government, at the close of 1873, appointed a Commission, at the head of which was my hon. friend Mr. Rogers—than whom there is no more competent person to speak on the question of cotton in India.—the other members of the Commission were Mr. Le Mesurier, the late Mr. Narayen Wassodew, Mr. Vogel, and myself. Now, I come to the really important and serious part of this question, and though in any remarks I may make I do not wish to hurt the feelings of any individual, or body of individuals, still I think it my duty to state distinctly what I am going to state now, which is that when this Commission was appointed it was the bounden duty of those merchants, Native and European, who had objections to urge against the Act, to come before the Commission and plainly and distinctly state what their objections were. Well, what was the course that was followed? At the request of Mr. Rogers, I inserted in the local papers of the day notifications requesting all interested in the matter to appear before the Commission and give whatever evidence they could on the subject. I not only did this, by Mr. Rogers's request, but he himself personally requested the different merchants, and I personally requested them also—in order to carry out their expressed desire and the intention of Government, to come and give us the benefit of their opinions and advice. And what was the result? Out of the whole of those merchants, Native and European, who had taken the trouble to appeal to the local Government, the Supreme Government, and the Secretary of State, only one European merchant could be induced to come forward. That gentleman was Mr. Bythell, for whom I have the greatest respect. He certainly was and is one of the ablest and most experienced merchants in Bombay, and I look upon him as a man whose opinion on such subjects is a very valuable opinion; but, as I say, he was the only European merchant out of all those interested in the subject, and who had so often petitioned the different authorities, who came forward and gave us evidence. His evidence was certainly strongly against the Act, and I have no doubt it was evidence conscientiously given; but it is a fact that the representative of the firm of Gaddum and Co., which was Mr. Bythell's firm, was one of the unfortunate people who had been prosecuted under the Act, and I have no doubt that this, of itself—as Mr. Bythell distinctly told me—gave him a strong feeling with reference to the Act. This, I consider is a matter of much importance,—that the only European merchant who would take the trouble notwithstanding our pressure, to give evidence before us, was a merchant who had felt the coercive pressure of the Cotton Frauds Act. The result of our enquiry was that the Commission generally were of opinion that though it was not advisable to annul the Act it was advisable to place it temporarily in abeyance. That was not my opinion, but it was the opinion of the majority of the Commission. The report of the Commission was considered by the Local Government, and the papers then went Home to the Secretary of State, who, however, took a different view and said he thought the majority of the evidence taken before the Commission was in favour of the continuance of the Act, but that there were certain portions of the Act which he thought might be modified and certain other portions which he thought might be made more stringent. Accordingly, instructions were sent out to the Government of this country that a Bill embodying the views of the Home Government should be prepared, and though further representations have been made by the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State, he has distinctly said he is not prepared to sanction the annulment of the Act, but he wishes these modifications should be carried out. There are one or two points in this paper, (the memorial from the Bombay Association) which I now see for the first time, upon which I will make a few remarks before I close. I see there are four objections particularly urged against the Bill. The first is—"It is unsound in principle, and opposed to the established commercial policy of the British Government." Probably the gentlemen who wrote or signed this document have a very limited knowledge of the subject on which they were writing. Had they possessed more experience and wider knowledge they would have known perfectly well that in all the countries of Europe the regulation of trade is most closely looked after by the State. In France or Germany you will find the trade of the sale of tobacco is monopolised and entirely kept in the hands of Government, who look most closely after everything connected with it, instead of its being beyond the control of Government. Also in England; I suppose these gentlemen have never heard of the different Acts that now exist in England with reference to the manufacturing trade. It is necessary that I should explain what they are to the Council. At the present moment, the law in Ireland is that all flax sold by sample, or classed or exposed for sale shall be of equal cleanness and quality throughout each parcel, and every person who offers or exposes flax for sale, except on those conditions, is liable to a fine for every stone of flax so sold or exposed. Commissioners are appointed corresponding to our inspectors of cotton, and exactly the same surveillance is practised in reference to the linen manufacture in Ireland as in the cotton trade in India. I think that of itself is a sufficient answer to the first of these allegations. Instances without number might be quoted if necessary. The second allegation is that—"It necessarily hampers trade." This, I entirely deny. The limit of the fee imposed is 4 annas; but the fee that is actually levied is 2 annas, per bale, and if you wish to tell me seriously that 2 annas on each bale of cotton has any appreciable effect on trade, I must say I receive that statement with a very large amount of disbelief. The fact is this,—the merchants at Home who purchase cotton send instructions to merchants here that they will give a certain sum for it, either inclusive or exclusive of freight; they do not take into account the fee of 2 annas per bale, which therefore falls on the merchants of Bombay who ship the cotton as agents for the people at Home. The local merchants very naturally therefore do their best to sweep away fees which fall on themselves, and I will allow that the majority of them are now hostile to the Act. But the Liverpool and the Manchester merchants are quite of another way of thinking, and are, I fully believe, most anxious that the Act should be maintained. They prefer reasonably enough to get good cotton, and it is perfectly indifferent to them whether the merchants here have to pay two annas more or less. The third allegation in the memorial is that—"It is necessarily open to abuse." Well, I quite allow that any surveillance in India is occasionally open to abuse. Occasions have happened when policemen have been known to make extortions, and perhaps have tortured people in order to exhort confessions—at least allegations are made to that effect; but what I do say as regards the cotton surveillance is that there is no more abuse than in any other department and every care is taken to see that no undue pressure is used. All the district magistrates, moreover, are in a position and willing to punish any oppression that can be brought home to any inspector. Therefore, I say the carrying out of this Act is not more open to abuse than is any other surveillance which is necessary for the suppression of crime, or protection of trade; and as to its being "unfair in its practical working," I won't admit it, but I will say this, that the original Act, in one or two points, does require slight modification, and that I think you will find in this new Bill. The changes are not very great, but I think they really do remove the two or three blots which perhaps exist in the existing law. At all events, no matter of very important principle is involved in them, and any improvements which may be suggested in Committee will be very gladly agreed to. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the Bill be read a first time.

The Hon. Donald Graham said—I have a few remarks to make with reference to this Bill, which I have not approved of altogether. I will not oppose it at this stage, but at the second reading I shall propose an amendment to the effect that the Bill may be passed with the omission of section 20—a section providing for the levying of fees. The two main features in the Bill are section 13, which modifies the penal sections of the present Act 9 of 1863, and No. 20, providing for an increase of the fees, that is, for levying fees upon cotton used in the country as well as on cotton exported. As regards the penal clauses the officers appointed to carry out the working of the act have always admitted, in fact have always cried out, that they were utterly useless in their old form—that they have made nothing of them, and the result will therefore be that if this Bill is passed you will have, if possible, a more useless Act with a more costly working and greater expense in keeping it up. If my amendment is carried, it will have the effect of nullifying the whole thing, and that is, I think, what ought to be done. I know the argument in favour of this Legislation is that cotton has greatly unproved since Act 9 of 1863 was passed, and that if it is done away with altogether, the state of things will become much the same as in 1863, at the time of the American War. There is one thing with regard to this argument I should like to point out, and that is its curious inconsistency with what was urged five years ago by those who favour this legislation. At that time, it was intended to bring forward a more stringent Act, and then Act 9 of 1863 was described as useless. I see a Select Committee, in reporting to the Council, declared that "the existing system is practically useless." Government Resolution 31 of May 1869 says "the officers of the Department are unanimous in condemning the utter inefficiency of the Act of 1863." In regard to Bill 4 of 1869, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said "It has been found that the present law does not sufficiently provide for the suppression of fraud in respect of cotton," and at that time it was proposed to bring forward a more stringent Act. Now, on the other hand, when the Act is on its defence, and a more modified Bill is being brought in, the argument is that the great improvement that has taken place is due to this Act, and that if it is done away with cotton will become as it was 15 years ago. My honourable friend, Mr. Ravenscroft, has alluded to the merchants, and the position they took up when, some four years ago, I think it was, the Commission of inquiry sat upon this question, and has said the merchants did not come forward as they ought to have done to prove the uselessness of the Act. I was not here myself at that time, and I hardly remember what took place, but I can quite understand the merchants not coming forward. It would be exceedingly difficult to prove that the Act is useless; merchants could do little more than express their opinion on that point; and merchants have other things to attend to. It is not a matter that affects the merchants personally, as my honourable friend has suggested. The 2 annas fee which he has put down as their motive for opposing the Act does not come out of their pockets, but, like all charges, it comes on the cost production. The merchants, I daresay, would have found it very difficult to prove the uselessness of the Act if they had tried to do so. What they say, on the other hand, is that the onus of proof must rest with those who advocate the act; that there is a large expenditure of public money, and that those who advocate it are bound to show in the most unmistakable manner that that expenditure is required. I cannot say I think that has been done, by the mere assertion of what is undoubtedly a fact, that cotton has improved since 1863. I quite admit that has been the case to a very great extent, but as to whether that has been caused by the passing and working of the Act of 1863 is quite another question. On the contrary, I think it can be very easily shown that the improvement is due to totally different causes. Indeed, by the time the Act came into force, the causes which led to it were already passing away. That was during the American War, and frauds and adulteration were the inevitable results of the great excitement which took place at that time. Merchants seized hold of everything they could find, and bankers advanced upon it before they could see what it was. But when the American War closed, all that passed away, and a totally different condition of things arose. Merchants and bankers were brought to their senses by the losses they had made, and gradually a system of selection sprung up which made fraud—at any rate the grosser kinds of fraud—impossible, and very soon these were unknown. I believe, myself, that the old frauds would have passed away far sooner than they did but for this Act. For a short time—for a few years, perhaps some merchants and bankers put faith in this Act and trusted to it, instead of relying upon themselves as they ought to have done, and this gave an indirect encouragement to frauds which in the ordinary process of things would have been done away with long before. I believe, myself, that every trade has, at some period of its existence, to pass through a trial such as happened to the cotton trade in 1863. I could give instances in a great many trades. I will mention one or two as they are more familiar to us in Bombay. I will take the piece-goods trade, the frauds in which sprung from very much the same causes as those which gave rise to the frauds in cotton. I am perfectly sure that at one time the piece goods were as much a byeword and a reproach in Bombay as the Bombay cotton was in the European markets. There was a great outcry, and some people went so far as to call for a piece-goods frauds Act, but fortunately the wiser counsel prevailed. And what was the result? Why, after a few years, the trade righted itself, and now such a thing as fraudulent piece-goods is unknown. Those frauds were far more serious than the frauds in cotton, because it was impossible to detect the substances that were put into cloth to increase its weight, whereas anyone with a little experience, and by taking a little trouble can tell whether cotton is adulterated or not. Then there was another case a few months ago in connection with the linseed trade in Bombay. From some cause, a great advance took place in the price of linseed, and great fraud and adulteration at once began. It was notorious that dealers in linseed carried dirt and rubbish into their godowns, and deliberately mixed it with linseed. But what happened? Buyers knew that they had to take care of themselves, and they immediately arranged amongst themselves not to take such adulterated linseed, and the result was that this evil passed away, as did that in the case of the piece-goods. That is as regards frauds. Then, as regards the improvement in cotton, that improvement arose from different causes to those assigned by supporters of the Act. My honourable friend, Mr. Ravenscroft, has admitted the great influence which the opening up of railways and telegraphs, and the penetration of Europeans into the country have exercised, and no doubt they have had a very great effect; but the real leading influence came to bear about five years ago, in the introduction of what is called the Mutual Allowance System, by which as is explained in the memorial of the Bombay Association, the buyer of cotton has to pay to the seller an extra price on cotton which turns out to be better than a certain standard. That is a direct inducement to the shipment of good cotton. Up to that time, it was the custom in Bombay to ship cotton according to what was called the fair average of the season. There was no selection; as long as the cotton passed the average that was all that was required and there was an inducement to mix good cotton with bad so as to pass that standard. The Mutual Allowance System itself has passed away long ago, but it gave rise to a system which has the same result, that of classifications in Indian cotton. Now, cotton is classed in 7 or 8 different classes, and the man who takes the trouble to select good cotton gets a corresponding good price for it. My honourable friend, Mr. Ravenscroft, has alluded to the position the merchants took up in 1863. I think he is in error in saying they came in a body to ask that an Act should be passed. The records of the Chamber of Commerce tell a different story. A number of merchants did advocate it, but, on the other hand, there were several merchants who thought differently, and some very able minutes are recorded in the Chamber of Commerce book—among others by Messrs Beyts & Co. and Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.—against the proposed Act, and fore-showing very much what has taken place. The majority of the merchants did not express any very positive opinion; they were willing to acquiesce in what they recognised as an honest attempt to get over what was, at the time most undoubtedly, a very great evil. But the very first year after the passing of the Act, a number of merchants began to point out its uselessness, and every year since then the conviction has grown that it is not only useless but highly mischievous, and that the money spent on it is wasted. I have not alluded to the mischief of the Act, because it is rather difficult to prove that the Act is absolutely mischievous, but I think any one reading the reports of the Cotton Department itself must say that a great deal of injustice is done, and a great deal of annoyance and hampering of trade is occasioned. I see that of cases tried there have been from year to year about 50 to 100, and in some years as many as half have been dismissed, and in those cases in which convictions have been secured, several have been reversed on appeal. In one case the accused was acquitted but his cotton was confiscated, which reads rather funnily without further explanation. In the cases where convictions were not obtained there must have been a great deal of annoyance caused, and certainly injustice. Then, as regards the cases in which convictions were obtained but which were reversed on appeal, a great deal of trouble and annoyance must have been caused; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of the other convictions would have been reversed had they been appealed against, but the penalties, as a rule, are small, and that would scarcely be worth while. I make this observation because the Collector of Broach has said—"It is no use getting a conviction in the lower Court because it is sure to be reversed in the higher Court." What does that mean? Merely that convictions cannot be obtained without injustice; and no doubt a great deal of injustice does take place. I notice the great bulk of these convictions are obtained in the Southern Mahratta Country, and one would expect to find a great improvement in the cotton coming from that district. The fact is that is the only place where there has been no improvement since the passing of this Act. That is a fact which speaks for itself. In other places, where the Act is not so stringently worked, a great improvement has taken place, but here, where the Act is very stringently carried out, not the slighest improvement is to be found. That is a fact which appears to me unanswerable. Glancing over these very voluminous reports of the Cotton Department, my attention has been attracted by one by Mr. Inspector Manley, who seems to have taken some credit to himself for having stopped cotton brought over from Gogo to Broach to be dressed there and brought down to Bombay by rail. Mr. Manley takes upon himself to insinuate that the person who brought over those bales of cotton deliberately intended a fraud, and he mentions the name of the owner, a very respectable Bombay merchant. The reason Mr. Manley gives is that "the cotton would be brought down and passed as Broach in Bombay." Nothing shows more distinctly that Mr. Manley is utterly ignorant of the business. I have no doubt he acted in perfect good faith, but there is the fact that he seems to have done his best to stop that cotton from coming to Bombay. A glance at the map will show at once that that is probably the cheapest way cotton could be brought down from Gogo. There are only 20 or 30 miles between Gogo and Broach, and cotton could be very cheaply, and without much risk, be brought to Broach by water, and then forwarded by rail. On the other hand, it would have to be carted to Wadhwan, a distance of 60 or 80 miles, and would then have a long and very expensive railway journey to Bombay; while if sent all the way by sea more risk would be incurred, and there would be the loss of time. Thus Mr. Manley has evidently done his best to hamper trade by his own act, for which he takes considerable credit to himself. And Mr. Turner, the Inspector-in-Chief, in his report, says he exercised what he calls "a wise discretion" in stopping some cotton waste from being shipped. The reason given is that he thought it could be shipped for no useful purpose, and he has got an opinion from Messrs. Nicol and Co. saying they thought it could not be used for a useful purpose. I don't know anything about this particular case, but who is Mr. Turner that he should say what is to be shipped and not to be shipped. That is the danger of this legislation; you put power in the hands of men, who I admit may act in a perfectly *bona fide* way, and you stop the export of a certain article which must have some value, or else it would not be shipped. Mr. Turner gives one reason, that it might have been dangerous to the ship, but the owner of the ship is the best judge of that, and it seems to me Mr. Turner has gone beyond his duty, and in fact acted illegally in stopping this shipping of cotton waste, an article which, I may mention, has a sale in England and is shipped regularly. Now, it is proposed to tax the cotton used in the country, no doubt on the assumption that as cotton generally benefits by this legislation, the cotton used in the country should be taxed as much as the cotton exported; but I may say I think any manager of a cotton mill is perfectly able to protect himself, or if he is not he is unfit for his work. He will not buy adulterated cotton if he wants good cotton, nor will he buy good cotton if he wants bad cotton. So long as there is a demand among the mills for good cotton, they will get good cotton. This is the real point of the whole question. As long as merchants in Liverpool, Manchester, and Bombay want good cotton they will have good cotton, and as long as they want it mixed it will be mixed by merchants, who are perfectly justified in doing it. On the other hand, if they wanted it adulterated, if another war arose and people got into a careless system and bought adulterated cotton, you would have the frauds and adulteration again. There is one other point I wish to touch upon. By section 21 it is intended that part of the fees shall be devoted to cotton improvement. Now, I have no objection to improvement in cotton, or to experiments being made for the improvement of cotton; but I cannot help thinking that is an imperial matter, and should be done through the Collectors of the Districts and the cultivating Department of the State. If you have a cotton improvement fund, why should you not have an indigo, a wheat and a seed improvement fund. You encourage an irresponsible expenditure, and in consequence, a waste. That there has been a good deal of waste is undoubtedly the case. I have just been struck by a report of the Collector of Khandesh to the Revenue Commissioner in which he writes about experiments in cotton growing, and says—"I cannot pretend to understand the intricacies of the cotton cultivation at present, but I should say they are not good. It is again found that patent manures are a failure. * * * I don't think it will be possible to introduce machinery among the native cultivators," &c., &c. No doubt a great deal of waste has taken place in making these so-called experiments. I don't complain of that because they have been made with a good intention, but I do complain of a special department being kept up for experiments of this kind. I do think expenditure of this kind should emanate from the regular system of the Government.

The Hon. Becherdass Ambaidass.—I support the Bombay Association and Mr. Graham. It appears to me that the cause of the adulteration of cotton was the American War, which sent prices up from 2½d. to 25d. per pound. In 1857, during the Russian War, the price went down to 2½d. and the cotton used to come in very good indeed. In 1863, when the price went up so immensely high, I had a letter from a friend in Liverpool telling me that England was in great want of really good cotton, and would take the East India cotton. As my honourable friend Mr. Graham said, the real cause of the improvement in the cotton was the Mutual Allowance System which was established some four or five years ago. By that, whoever shipped bad cotton suffered for it naturally, and the trade righted itself. Government had nothing to do with it; it was a matter between the seller and buyer themselves, and it is always their business to settle these things. I quite agree with all that Mr. Graham has said. I myself had experience of the frauds in the linseed and rapeseed last year. A man bought some rapeseed and mixed a cartful of river sand with it, but when it came to Bombay the fraud was discovered, and no one would buy it. I can also bear witness to the annoyance caused by the working of the Act. There are few cases of prosecutions in Guzerat, and most of the convictions obtained in the lower courts have been reversed. One man brought down some cotton from Drangdra, a Native State, and the cotton was confiscated, and he was fined Rs. 200, but afterwards he went to the High Court and the decision was reversed. That is nothing but causing annoyance and trouble and hampering trade.

The Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee said—The Secretary of State has said the Act should be continued with some modifications. In my humble opinion, the questions should not be considered from the point of view of the European shipper or of the Native dealer, but it should be considered on the proper ground of what is conducive to the good of the country. If the European shipper pays for the cotton what it is worth, it does not matter to him whether it is adulterated or unadulterated; and if the Native dealer can increase his margin of profit, even to a very small extent, by practising adulteration, it is quite immaterial to him if he ruin the trade of the country, in respect of one of the principle articles of its exports, in which we have to contend with very intelligent and enterprising nations. It has been said that the cotton trade should be left alone, and that legislation has done no good for it; but that, I think, could not be the opinion of any one who has known the history of the cotton trade for the last 30 years. Mr. Ravenscroft, in his speech, did not go farther back than 1863; but if he will look into the records of Government previous to 1863, he will find that before 1851 our cotton trade was filled with a system of the grossest frauds ever practised, and of which I believe men of the present generation have no conception. In 1851 or a year or two afterwards, some regulation was brought into force, and I believe it succeeded, at least so far as Guzerat is concerned, to a certain extent. This Regulation of 1851 did, I believe, an immense deal of good, and gave Indian cotton a position in the market. Hardly one-twelfth of the present quantity of cotton exported was sent abroad in 1847, and had things gone on as they were then going for a year or two longer, I firmly believe the trade would have been extinct. However, legislation revived it. I have no doubt that, as has been stated, the establishment of European agencies up-country has done a very great deal of good, but, at the same time, to say that legislation has not done good is, I think, absurd. Both causes have done good, and the legislative influences are satisfactory. When I speak of legislation for cotton in this way I must not be understood to say that I consider the Act of 1863 has worked satisfactorily. I am aware there have been hardships in its working, and that it has brought injustice upon many people. If my honourable friend, Mr. V. N. Mandlik, had been able to stay (the Hon. Mr. Mandlik had left the Council room before the debate on this question commenced), he might have given numerous instances from his own professional experince of injustice occasioned by the working of this Act. This phase of the question is noticed in the memorial of the Bombay Association, and I believe the representation they make so far as the penal clauses of the Act are concerned, are quite correct. As we are going to have the Act altered, and have a Bill before us for that purpose, we should take advantage of the opportunity, and have these penal clauses modified. The honourable member who has taken charge of the Bill said, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, that it was his intention to modify the provisions of the Act, as they appeared to be unnecessarily stringent, and to render it in other respects more efficient. I don't think that by the addition of a few words in the Bill under the head of Offences and Prosecutions, he has attained his object; in fact, if these words are introduced the Act will be a dead letter, and the intention to render it less stringent and more efficient will, in my opinion, not be carried out. I think that to make the Act as it is required, viz:—less stringent and more effective, the punishment by imprisonment should be done away with altogether. I would make confiscation the punishment for adulteration and require no proof but that the cotton was actually adulterated; and if the confiscated cotton could not be well cleaned, it should be destroyed. That, I am persuaded, would be a system that would be attended with very good results. To adopt this principle in the Bill, will, I think, fulfil the object which the hon'ble mover of the Bill has in view. The Hon'ble Mr. Graham mentioned in his speech that the quality of the cotton received from the Southern Mahratta Country has not been improved at all by means of legislation. I was in the Southern Mahratta Country myself in 1858, and the cotton which comes now to Bombay from that district is certainly far superior to what was received in 1858. It was then very dirty and full of seeds; sometimes the seeds might amount to 25 per cent of the cotton. That has now been done away with. No doubt, as Mr. Graham has said, during the last few years the Southern Mahratta Country has not improved, but since 1858 it has immensely improved. As to the adulteration of piece goods having been carried to an extraordinary extent, and afterwards the trade righting itself, and as to the argument that therefore the cotton trade ought to right itself in the same way, it should be considered that the two cases are altogether dissimilar. If a man in Manchester prepares a fine piece of shirting, an honest article, it cannot be adulterated, so that after its production and issue ticketed, there is no danger of its being adulterated, but after cotton is produced by the cultivator it is liable to adulteration; so in the one case there is an inducement to adulterate after production and in the other there is none. On that account, piece-goods could right themselves, but cotton could not. There is a point in the petition of the Bombay Association regarding the Central Provinces, where they say there is no law and no adulteration of cotton. A person who is practically acquainted with cotton cultivation writes to me—"In the Central Provinces, there is no Act relating to cotton frauds, and consequently the cotton which is the best in India is adulterated," &c. It would appear from this letter that really pure cotton is not exported in any large quantities. One man adulterates his cotton and is able to sell it so many candies cheaper than another, and if his neighbour sells his cotton pure he is forced to be a loser. Competition forces one dealer to follow the example of others, or he cannot go on with his business, and so it is impossible, or almost impossible, when adulteration has once been introduced for the article to regain its position, except through the intervention of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rogers—My honourable friend, Mr. Ravenscroft, in asking for leave to read this Bill a first time, having alluded to the proceedings on the Cotton Commission, of which I was President, I think it necessary to say a few words with regard to it. I am here, unfortunately, in a kind of dual capacity,—as a member of the Government and bound to support the measure they have introduced for the continuation of some legislation for the prevention of frauds in cotton, whereas, as a member of the Commission appointed by Government to enquire into its working, I gave an opposite opinion. I must say that nothing that has since then occurred has induced me to alter that opinion in any way. Mr. Ravenscroft has mentioned the difficulty the Commission were under in making their inquiries from the fact of only one European merchant coming forward to give evidence on the occasion; but the Commission had other evidence to rely upon in their inquiry. What led me—and, I presume, the majority of the Commission also—to the opinion I have just stated was particularly the evidence of the officers of the Cotton Department itself. We found from their examination that in reality they could do very little, and from that and from the fact that Act 9 of 1863 was passed to meet an exceptional state of things at a very exceptional time, we considered there was no good in continuing the Act in force, and we therefore proposed to place it in abeyance. It was not the case, at least so far as I was concerned, that we merely contemplated the Act being put temporarily in abeyance. My object at all events, was that it should only remain on the Statute Book in the case of such an exceptional state of affairs as that of 1863 arising again, when, possibly, adulteration would again become rampant. That was our sole reason for advising that the Act should be held in abeyance. As Her Majesty's Secretary of State has told us to continue the Act in a modified form, we are of course bound to obey; and I may say that since Mr. Ravenscroft brought forward his proposal in the rains at Poona, I have looked carefully into the subject, and one of the chief objections I raised to the draft Bill which was then brought forward, has been done away with, by the insertion in paragraph D., in Section 13, of words which will enable people to sell even adulterated cotton or bad cotton, and provided that such sale shall not be penal unless conducted with fraudulent intent. I conceive that any merchant may sell what he likes—he may sell the veriest dirt, the sweepings out of his compound. So long as he tells the person to whom he sells it what it is there is no fraudulent act whatever; and I think this provision will do away with many of the cases of hardship which my honourable friend Mr. Graham alluded to. There are one or two other points in the Act which do not affect matters of principle, but which I shall take occasion, when the Bill is before the whole Council in Committee,—and if they are not amended by the Select Committee before it comes up,—to get amended. I allude particularly to the proposal which Mr. Graham has objected to, regarding the taxation of cotton used in the country. At present I don't see how that can be done; I cannot see what machinery could be invented for taxing that cotton. However, that is a matter for the Select Committee to consider, and therefore I will not now say any more on the subject. Another point which I shall bring forward—which is not a matter of great principle, is—that, according to the old Act, any person who mixes dirt with cotton does a penal act. According to the present form of the draft Bill, any act, to be penal, must be done fraudulently or dishonestly. The mere mixing of sweepings, dirt, &c., with cotton can, in my opinion, only be done with a fraudulent intent. As this is the first reading of the Bill merely, I will leave these

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matters until the Select Committee has considered them, and will agree to the first reading.

The Hon. Donald Graham.—I wish to say, as to the adulteration of piece-goods after production, I think it would be perfectly possible to adulterate them at any period after their manufacture; in fact, it is often the case that piece-goods are filled with substances of various kind. That is well known to be the case, not only in England, but in this country also.

The Hon. Becherdass Ambaidass—That is quite right.

The Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee—I say that after a piece of shirting is produced, ticketed, and ready no adulteration can take place.

The Hon. Donal Grahum:—That is what I wish to correct. It cannot be.

The Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee.—After a piece of shirting is ticketed and ready it cannot be adulterated.

The Hon. Donald Graham—Not unless the tickets were removed, of course.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—Sir, this Bill having been so much discussed on principle, there is nothing for me to speak of. However, on a matter of such impotance, I beg your permission to address the Council. The first question seems to be whether there is any necessity for having on the Statute Book an Act for the prevention of adulteration in the cotton; whether the merchants are not able, or not sufficiently expert, to take care of themselves. This is a very difficult question, and there is much to be said on both sides. The Honourable Mover of the Bill has, as far as laid in his power, showed this Council that it is utterly impossible to prevent adulteration; that the merchants cannot take care of themselves; and that the establishment and officers of the Cotton Department are necessary to remedy the evil. The Bombay Association and the Chamber of Commerce agree that the Cotton Frauds Act was necessary in the exceptional circumstances of the cotton mania period, but that, these exceptional circumstances havivg disappeared, it is no longer necessary to have such an expensive etablishment and so heavy a charge upon the revennes of the Bombay Presidency. Not having studied the subject properly, and not being a merchant myself, I am not in a position to decide one way or the other; but I am pretty sure of this, that the improvement in the cotton is not solely due to the working and operation of the Cotton Frauds Act. It is also due to the latest improvements; to the new mode of dealing between the merchants and the growers, and to the railway and telegraphic communication, which brings the agents of the European firms in more convenient and direct correspondence than was possible in the olden times. There can be no better evidence against the Cotton Frauds Act than the Report of the Cotton Commission, the head of which was my hon'ble friend, Mr. Rogers. He has heard the arguments on both sides, and his opinion has not been shaken at all. He says that though the merchants did not come forward to give evidence as they ought to have done, still the evidence of the officers of the Cotton Department themselves went to show that the Act was to a certain extent useless and that it was not efficient. My own opinion is that we are not justified in passing an Act which the people do not want. The Hon'ble Mover said that the merchants of Bombay went in a body to Sir Bartle Frere, who was then Governor of Bombay, and asked for a law for the prevention of frauds and adulteration in cotton. The merchants and the public bodies of Bombay now petition against this Bill being passed. Their opinion ought most to be considered, and I value it and contend that we should not force upon people legislation which they do not require. Adulteration is common in every commodity of commerce. The Hon'ble Mr. Graham has shown that wherever there is a demand greater than the supply, adulteration creeps in, and if the Cotton Department is to be kept up for the purposes of the people of Liverpool and Manchester, and not for the people of Bombay, who do not require it, I don't see any reason why we should not go and ask the American people to produce fair cotton and keep an expensive establishment there. I am very sorry that the Secretary of State has decided that this Act should be retained on the Statute Book, as it may paralyse the opinion of some of the members of this Council. For instance, the Honourable Mr. Rogers has told us that though his opinion is against the Bill he is voting against his conscience. (A pause.) Am I not right?

The Hon'ble Mr Gibbs—I thought perhaps it was a case of private conscience *versus* official conscience.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay.—The Secretary of State has not left the official members of the Council's free opinion to be given. He has bound them, by his arbitrary ruling, to support any Government measure, and I am sorry that some of the official members cannot give an expression of opinion as they would have wished to do. However, I don't object to the Bill being read a first time and referred to a Select Committee. As the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee has said, the penal clauses press more hardly on the people than a measure for the prevention of adulteration need do, and if the penal clauses can be done away with and the Act can be worked without prosecuting or persecuting people, shall be most happy to support it. I would only express a hope that the Select Committee will gather some more information, and get some more data about the extent to which the Act has been carried, and how many convictions have been secured. Without moving any amendment for the rejection of the Bill, I hope the Select Committee will consider most carefully both sides of the question, and will modify the Bill so as to make it harmless.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said—Your Excellency I wish to make a few remarks on the subject of the Bill now before this Council. The Hon. Mr. Graham has stated that this Bill is unnecessary, that the merchants of Bombay are well able to take care of themselves and will pay no more for cotton, bad or good, than it is worth. This I doubt not is correct; but the people of this country—that is, so far as this matter is concerned—the producing cultivators and the petty dealers are not able to take care of themselves, and a most valuable article of produce is suffering greatly from deterioration, to a great extent wilful, of its natural value. I speak more particularly of the cotton of the Southern Mahratta Country, one of the largest cotton fields in this Presidency. The cotton is naturally of excellent quality, but it is notoriously damaged and depreciated in value in every stage it passes through, between taking it from the field and its appearance in the market in Bombay. The great market for this cotton has of late years been Russia, and I was informed last year by a large exporter in this city that the continual deterioration in quality had attracted attention there and would probably endanger the demand from that market. The Southern Mahratta Country cotton field may, in round numbers, be estimated at a cultivation of one million of acres annually. Putting the average produce per acre at the moderate estimate of 60 pounds of clean cotton per acre, a depreciation of price to the extent of one penny per pound will involve a loss in the Southern Mahratta Country alone of 25 lakhs of rupees annually. To show that an improvement in price to the extent of one penny per pound is not unattainable, I may mention that when the subject of the extent to which an improvement in the quality of cotton would affect price was being investigated before the Committee on the proposed Carwar Railway some three or four years back, a merchant produced before the Committee accounts of two sales of cotton in Liverpool shipped here at the same time, and both obtained from the Southern Mahratta Country, the one being of the ordinary average quality fetched 6½d. a pound, and the other being of superior quality fetched 8½d. a pound, the two cotton were identical in original natural quality; the difference was in cleanness and superiority in preparation in ginning. Cotton was, it is true, at that time at a higher price than now, but even at the present time it is not too much to assume that careful preparation and freedom from admixture and adulteration would entail an increase of value to the extent of a full one penny per pound. It may be said that the producers and petty dealers are as able to take care of themselves as the European merchants of Bombay are. On this subject I have often conversed with up country dealers. The invariable answer has been, "I should be very glad to send clean cotton to market if every one else was obliged to do the same, but if I alone did so it would only be to my loss, as no one would believe that my cotton was superior to the general average." This must be admitted to be an answer not without reason, for it could never pay a minor dealer to try and stand by himself in opposition to the general crowd. The great want of India is export trade, and value is evidently as important as quantity. Anything which will increase the value of exports is a matter of equal interest to the State and the people, as affecting the land revenue on the one hand and the well doing of the people on the other. What is the cause of the great difference in the circumstances of the agricultural population of the Deccan and of the Southern Mahratta Country; Guzerat and Berar; the former produces comparatively little in the way of valuable exportable articles, their chief produce is food grains, any surplus of which above their own requirements is of course available for export elsewhere, but from the ordinary low price in proportion to bulk is not usually capable of being carried for remunerating. The cotton districts, on the other hand, enjoy a capability of producimg an article which can always be readily turned into money, and the less adulteration there is and the better the preparation for the market, the more money will the sale of their produce bring into the country. It has been asserted that the existing Cotton Frauds Act has proved of no practical use; that the complaints of adulteration have been loudest as regards the cotton of that province, the Southern Maharatta Country, where the Act has always been most stringently worked. This is not unexplainable. Before the Act of 1863 came into operation, the adulteration of Coompta cotton was pushed to an excessive extent. After the Act came into operation very exaggerated ideas prevailed among the up-country dealers regarding the penalties they might incur; they were much on their guard, and a marked improvement in the quality of Coompta cotton occurred. Time has, however, familiarized them with the precise powers of the Act and the difficulty of obtaining convictions under it, consequently there has been a continual decrease of care on their parts accompanied by an excessive deterioration in the quality of the cotton. I cannot help regretting that the present Bill does not go farther than it does, and thereby touch the main root of the evil sought to be remedied—namely, by providing for an inspection of sawgins and other machinery used for separating cotton from the seed to the wilfully inefficient and destructive character of much of the machinery. Of this nature now in use much of the depreciation in the value of the Coompta cotton is due, and during the ginning process much of the admixture and adulteration which occurs is carried out. The fall in the general price of cotton during late years is an additional reason for all possible means being taken to attain improvement in quality. We otherwise run a risk of altogether losing a market for the most important article of export from this side of India. In provinces remote from active European local competition the people are incapable of protecting their own interests, and a great national loss is occuring to attempt to apply a remedy for which is a just reason for the Bill now under consideration.

The Bill was then read a first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft asked if it would be necessary to appoint a Select Committee to consider the Bill.

H. E. the President said he did not think that would be of any use, because all the points considered by the Select Committee would be gone over again by the Council.

It was then decided that the Council should meet to consider the Bill in detail on Thursday next.

The discussion on the Compulsory Vaccination Bill will be published in another issue.

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OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THE
WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A FIRST.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

RORRIM GNIDLOF ELPIR

RORRIM GNIDLOF ELPIRT

9, RAMPART ROW,

This new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five times*, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	Rs.	24 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	25 0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	37 0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	,,	27 12
2.—Polish Bamboo	,,	30 0
3.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	40 0
Large Size—13 inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	,,	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	,,	35 0
6.—Ebony Silk Back	,,	45 0
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in	,,	65 0
Ebony Gilt Ornamented Beadings, size 28 in by 16¾ in	,,	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass, Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in	,,	75 0
,, ,, Gilt Bamboo ,, ,,	,,	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in	,,	120 0

(This glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR

S. ROSE & Co.

SENITNELAV

SENITNELAV

A choice assortment of really artistic Valentines, just received, by S. ROSE & Co., Bombay, including the following patterns—Cash prices:—

Sprays of Roses, Forget-me nots, &c., with felicitations in a panel on light colored ground, 6 designs	As.	3
Bouquet of Flowers in natural colours with appropriate words, on light ground, enamelled card, with embossed edge	As.	4
Bouquet of Flowers, Chromo-lithographed, in natural colours with appropriate words, on card, with embossed edge	As.	4
Artistic Groupings of Flowers, surrounding verses with various tinted backgrounds	As.	4
Light ground card Heartsease, Camellias, &c., with wishes on ribbon at foot, 4 designs	As.	6
Chromo-lithographed Flowers, surrounding verses, with gold background, on card, with embossed edge	As.	6
Chromo-lithographed picture, with gold background, surrounded by sprays of flowers, on black background and verses at back	As.	6
Beautiful bouquets and sprays of flowers, on gold and various tinted backgrounds, on card, with embossed edging	As.	6
Double Sachet—outside, open trellis work of white enamel and gold, with a medallion in centre showing a background of rich satin; inside, floral clustures and suitable mottoes, hinged with satin, and having satin borders. Two sorts	Re.	1-8
Designs of landscape and figures in distance with foregrounds of flowers in brilliant colours, surrounding valentine lines. Lace borders, with fly leaf. Four sorts	Re.	1-8
Mechanical device—a group of mottoes on sliding panels	Re.	1-8
Double Sachet, of novel design, opening lengthways, beautifully perfumed; covers of honey comb relief, with floral print in gold-edged medallion in centre crimped satin edges and bows. Inside, floral designs and verses, hinged with satin. Each in a box	Rs.	3-0
Double Sachet—unique covers of silver relief open work exquisitely painted bouquets upon satin in oval medallion, and satin borders; inside, love lyrics, with appropriate pictures. Four sorts. Each in a box	Rs.	5
An elegant double Sachet, with delicate open-work covers, embossed in silver relief, and hand-painted floral groups on satin in centre; inside, pictures of rare beauty and copyright verses. Two sorts	Rs.	5
Treble Sachet—a rare combination of floral medallions hand-painted flowers upon satin, and beautifully designed pictures, with their accompanying verses. Two sorts	Rs.	6
Lace Paper Valentines; a variety of elegant designs, at the following prices:—Rs. 1-8, 2, 2-8, 3, 4, 5, and Rs.		6

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES!

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
BADHAM & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ... 30 to	40	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from ... 35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	8
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ... 4 to	8	0
Silk Suspenders	2	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ... 6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ... 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats ... 3-8 to	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ... 9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ... 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ... each	10	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... 10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ... From	21	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ... 12 8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra Large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12

	Rs.	a.
Courier do ... 4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ... 3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted. 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Hoss Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Beadsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ... 1-8 to	2	[illegible]
Waterproof Coats	10	0
6-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars ... doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	8
Warm Gloves	1	0
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or tying ... 1-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	11
China Bath Slippers	2	0

	Rs.	a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Gards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ... 9-8 to	12	1
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops ... 3 8 to	5	1
Nail Scissors ... 1-8 to	1	2
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Campagne Taps	8	8
Pockets Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for.	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Floriline	1	8
Overland Chairs best Beach 6 to	12	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	0
Dumb Bells, from	5	0

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS.

All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 *to Rs.* 600, *with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs.* 250 *to Rs.* 800.

SETS OF BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.

All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 *to Rs.* 100, *enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs.* 55 *to Rs.* 650.

NECKLETS AND EARRINGS.

With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 *to Rs.* 280, *very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs.* 150 *to Rs.* 600.

PENDANTS AND EARRINGS.

All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 *to Rs.* 150. *Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs.* 100 *to Rs.* 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup-Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges an to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Billious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

MR. DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY is prepared to purchase claims in the High Court and Small Cause Court and to inform intending suitors the amount of costs necessary to enforce their claims. Apply to him from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. at No. 61, Jugjeevan Keeka Street, and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. at No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 30th March 1877.
27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
3 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for out-stations; Commission allowed s. 10 per cent, on Tickets sold.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets are allowed 12 Tickets free.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgerry Hill.
3—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazar Gate, Fort.
4—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
5—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
6—B. X. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road
7—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market
8—Fort Printing Press, Gunbaw Lane, Fort.
9—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
10—Messrs. Darlington & Co., Calcutta.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,
PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Fifty Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	THE WESTERN INDIA

BOMBAY PRICE LIST—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off duty and dues.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co. of Cognac. | Messrs. LEAL BROS. and Co. of Madeira.
Messrs. WACHTER & Co. of Eperny. | The APOLLIANARIS WATER COMPANY.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantees each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qs. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
54 12	...	PICHEON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 Vintage, a very rare Wine		57 8	...
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	,, ST. JULIET		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	,, CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		12 0	14 0
11 0	12 8	PAULLIAC		11 8	13 0

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	19 12	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	20 8
37 12	39 12	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	41 8

WHITE.

Qs. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8

CHAMPAGNES.

Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 8	51 4	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND	49 8	53 8
30 4		Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	34 0	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	35 8
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	25 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 8	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	,, EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	31 8
42 8	44 8	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	30 4	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	31 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	32 8

PORTS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALD'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

SPIRITS.—(OUR OWN.)

"Stars" now distinguish ous various qualities of Cognac. Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in Flasks	13 12
8 0	Do.	Half flasks	8 4
26 8	P.C. **	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 8
14 4	Do.	do. In Flasks ,, ,,	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
16 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
43 12		BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old	45 8
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
24 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica Rum extra quality	25 8
19 1		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	22 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	23 8
24 12		WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old Pure extra quality	25 8
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0

SHERRIES.

We call especial attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
32 0	CHOICE PALE SHERRY, "Reynall"	gold seal	33 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	red seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	black seal	34 8

LIQUEURS.

Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYEAU best	48 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS.	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 4

CLARET IN WOOD.

CASH. Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask Rs. A.	46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.
268 4	534 8	CHATEAU MOUTON	294 12	587 0
213 4	426 8	,, RAUZAN	233 12	467 8
189 0	375 4	,, PALMER	206 12	410 8
156 8	309 8	,, LAROSE	170 12	337 8
127 12	252 0	ST. JULIEN	138 12	273 8
109 12	216 0	CANTENAC	118 12	233 8
91 12	18 0	ST ESTEPHE	98 12	193 8
78 4	147 8	MEDOC	83 12	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special order.

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	72 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

PORTS IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.		Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	,, black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

SPIRITS IN WOOD.—(OUR OWN.)

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.	Gals. 20 Cask Rs. A.
13 12	261 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4	281 0
12 0	227 4	,, ,, ***	12 4	243 3
10 0	196 12	,, ,, **	10 4	209 0
9 8	185 12	,, ,, *	9 12	197 0

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar for Ditto 1 Gal. Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. do. 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

January, 1st 1877.

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Bombay, 16th August 1875.

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Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	,,	9	,,
Haut Barsac	Qts.	,,	16	,,
BRANDY—L. Bèchadès	Qts.	,,	18	,,
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Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,	
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do.	22-8	,,	Pts.
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do.	,, 3-4	,,	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	,, 5	,,	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,,	Pts.
BAVARIAN EXPORT BEER from the St. Pauli Brewery, Bremen	,, 6	,,	Qts.
Do do	,, 4	,,	Pts.
SUPERIOR INDIA PALE ALE from do.	,, 5-8	,,	Qts.
Do. do	,, 3-8	,,	Pts.
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Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th February 1877.

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